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Delayed Word of Sinkings; Commons to Debate War; Tax Rates for Bay State

The World's Day—June 25, 1942

Washington: Two Sinkings Off Atlantic Coast

The Navy announced that enemy submarines had sunk two small patrol vessels off the Atlantic Coast earlier this month with a total of 20 fatalities. [U-boat crisis kept from public: Page 1.]

A $5,924,000,000 tax bill not including any provision for mandatory joint income tax returns was reported by the House Ways and Means Committee, a sum $2,676,000,000 less than suggested by Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau [Details and tables: Financial Page.]

A 5 per cent income tax collection from pay checks next year, to be applied to 1943 taxes, due March 14, 1944, is being seriously considered by the House Ways and Means Committee as a substitute for the tentative 10 per cent plan adopted previously, Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau told a press conference.

No further leaves of absence will be granted to Army officers to attend sessions of state legislatures of which they are members, although those granted leaves for this purpose prior to June 15 have been permitted to carry out their duties, Secretary of War Stimson declared.

Postponement of the usual Red Cross November roll call in order to combine it with a war fund drive to be conducted in March, 1943 was announced by Chairman Norman H. Davis.

A $105,000,000 cut in the Office of Price Administration budget, described by officials as providing for only one third the number of employees Price Administrator Henderson had requested, was voted by a House appropriations subcommittee. [Financial Page.]

In Europe: Debate on Libya for Commons

Prime Minister Churchill's Government accepted and will debate a motion offered in the House of Commons to condemn the "central direction of the war." Sir Stafford Cripps, Government spokesman in the House, said a two-day debate would be held soon on the Libyan campaign.

United States Ambassador Admiral William H. Standley conferred with Foreign Commissar Molotoff in Moscow, as increased Russian-American amity was reflected in Russian press articles, photographs and books enthusiastically describing the United States.

Three French women natural scientists in Paris have been sentenced to execution, and seven men executed for de Gaullist activities, according to the Free French newspaper France.

Food for Greece in the form of 15,000 tons of wheat a month to be shipped by Swedish ships under the supervision of the Swedish Red Cross, has been arranged by Ottawa. The ships will sail directly from a Canadian port to Greece and have obtained safe conduct assurances from the German and Italian Governments.

Canadian fire fighters who voluntered for overseas duty in Britain have arrived at their destination, it was reported in Ottawa.

Another Czech town, the village of Lesaty, was reported wiped out by Nazi authorities in reprisal for alleged harboring of assassins of Gestapo chief Reinhard Heydrich [Page 1.]

A five-point program design to secure United Nations acceptance of Gen. Charles de Gaulle's Free French movement as a political organization has been evolved and announced by the Free French Committee in London [Page 9.]

New England: 1942 Tax Rates Announced

258 Massachusetts' cities and towns received official 1942 tax rates. [Page 8.]

Harvard University turned "coed" as both men and girl students assembled for summer sessions. [Page 2.]

Best ambassadors of good will between the Americas are exchange students and professors, Dr. Hernane Tavares de Sa, Brazilian journalist, told the Institute of International Relations at Wellesley College today. [Page 4.]

Caribbean: British Honduras Breaks Axis Aid

An Axis organization which has been rendering active assistance to the enemy in the Caribbean Sea area, was broken up through the arrest of several persons in British Honduras, Gov. Sir John Hunter announced.

Americas: Venezuela Sells Axis Ships to U. S.

The Venezuelan Government authorized its War Ministry to sell to the United States four Axis ships sabotaged by their own crews in 1941 and taken over by Venezuela.

National: Ohio Strike Delays War Materials

An unauthorized strike by 3,500 Congress of Industrial Organizations unionists stopped production of war materials in the National Tube Company's plant in Loraine, Ohio. A union spokesman said the stoppage resulted from wage grievances.

Formation of an Aircraft War Traffic Conference to speed production through research and information on various problems of the industry was announced at Detroit.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts are summarized on this page in Column 8.

25,000 Sport Fans Boost Army-Navy Fund of Ball Game

Boston sport fans, some 25,000 strong turned out at National League Field this afternoon to see the Army and Navy Relief Funds game between the Boston Braves and the St. Louis Cardinals, and to witness one of the biggest military displays seen in New England since the war emergency began.

Even before the gates were opened at 12:30, Braves officials announced that the Army and Navy Funds had been swelled by more than $20,000. It was estimated that the figure would reach the $30,000 mark.

Steel-helmeted soldiers from Fort Devens thrilled the pre-game crowd with their snappy marching and demonstration of the use of gas masks and bayonets. Overhead Army and Navy fliers combined in a spectacular air maneuver, demonstrating formations used in actual battle. Speedy P-38s and P-39s together with B-19 bombers took part in the air display.

The maneuvers were led by Capt. Jeremiah A. Chase of the 57th Pursuit Group, in charge of the Army flying detachments in this area. Maj. Howard W. Nestor of the Army Air Corps described the maneuvers over the public address system.

Climax of the pre-game festivities came at 3 o'clock with the parade to the flagpole where 200 recruits were inducted into the Army, Marine, Navy and Coast Guard services. High ranking officers of the services reviewed the parade from a stand near third base.

There were no free admissions to today's ball game. Working press, cameramen, hot dog vendors, ushers, all dug down into their jeans and bought a ticket to help swell the funds which are used to assist needy families of servicemen.

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Weather Predictions

DRIZZLE | COOL | RAIN WARM

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Sayre Tells C. of C. How To Shun Third War

Hub hears another struggle sure unless nations share materials, markets —Corregidor 'thriller.'

Sternly warning that a third world conflict with "disaster for all" was inevitable unless all nations were allowed access to raw materials and foreign markets at the close of this war, Francis B. Sayre, United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands, today addressed members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Speaking at a members' luncheon-meeting, Mr. Sayre gave a thrilling first-hand account of Manila and Corregidor after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. He was on the scene during the trying days of siege.

Following the luncheon-meeting, Mr. Sayre conducted an informal reception in an effort to aid relatives of missing Americans who were known to have been at Bataan or Corregidor, in learning of their possible whereabouts.

Speaking at the luncheon-meeting, on "The Issues at Stake for Free Peoples," Mr. Sayre declared that America has never before faced so gigantic a war, so perilous a struggle. "The forces of evil arrayed against us are stupendous; to win we must learn to sacrifice as we have not begun to yet," he said.

The cause for which we fight, he pointed out, "is more than worth all we have to give." America is fighting because "she was treacherously and savagely attacked. If America is to continue to exist we have no choice but to defend ourselves. But we are fighting also for more transcendent issues. We are fighting for a decent world for our children."

Under a Nazi Victory

A Nazi victory would mean economic enslavement for Europe, for Latin America, for the United States, he said, with Germany building up and concentrating heavy industries necessary for war and compelling vanquished nations to discontinue their own such industries. Visualizing the diminished populations of the vanquished nations as forced to produce foods and raw materials, Mr. Sayre said Germany would take these "at German-dictated prices" to feed her armament and heavy industry plants.

"Germany will sell to vanquished nations again at German-dictated prices such products of heavy industry as they need and Germany chooses to let them have," he said. "With European countries thus permanently unable to manufacture armament or war supplies, Germany, like a fat spider at the center of her web, will have them at her mercy."

Mr. Sayre pointed out how a victorious Germany would crush South American countries by eco-

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

Rommel Drives 60 Miles Into Egypt; Eisenhower Named 'Invasion' Chief; Pacific War Council Hears Churchill

Congress leaders are 'encouraged' by talk of British Premier—U. S. troops in Egypt?

LONDON, June 25 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, new commander of United States Army forces in the European theater of operations, is believed to have assumed the task of working out details for an Allied invasion of the Continent. His arrival at London headquarters was announced simultaneously today here and in Washington.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 25—As President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill neared final decisions today affecting the world-wide conduct of the war by the United Nations, the War Department—with significant timing—announced the establishment of a "European theater of operations for United States forces."

It is evident in the Capital that the conferences between the President and the Prime Minister are reaching their concluding stages and the whole series of developments today pointed to the fact that far-reaching conclusions have been achieved and will soon be put into operation. During the day:

1. Both Democratic and Republican congressional leaders conferred with Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt and later informed correspondents that they received "an encouraging" review of the war.

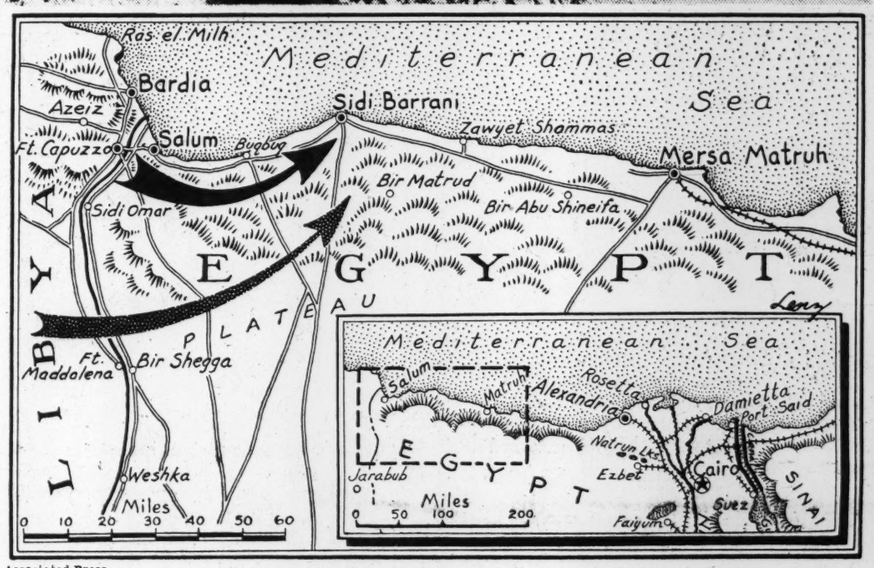
2. Immediately afterward Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt, together with W. L. Mackenzie King, Canadian Prime Minister, and Eelco van Kleffens, Netherlands Foreign Minister from London, met with the entire membership of the Pacific War Council—a meeting which emphasized that the military decisions which have now been reached apply in all likelihood to global strategy, not merely to the European theater of the war.

3. Later the heads of the British and American Governments were joined by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and Viscount Lord Halifax, the British Ambassador, for a final conference on broader phases of postwar problems, undoubtedly dealing with both peace settlement and reconstruction issues.

4. Almost simultaneously with the disclosure that Maj. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, formerly Assistant Chief of Staff in

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Nazis smile at Allied threat of invasion: Page 7.



Associated Press

Guns Along the Libyan Border

Upper: Watchful waiting at a lonely outpost near Salum, strategic point on the Egyptian side of the Libyan border. Despite the overhanging crag, there is little protection for these British soldiers from the day's heat. Picture taken before British abandoned town. Lower: How Axis forces have thrust into Egypt. Black arrow along the coast shows the depth of General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's advance beyond the Libyan frontier. Shaded arrow indicates a probably planned Axis thrust to flank the British defenses. The British withdrawal beyond Sidi Barrani may have been made to avoid such a flanking maneuver.

Russian landing behind Germans eases siege of Sevastopol—Nazis gain at Kharkov.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

The invasion of Egypt has begun in blitzkrieg tempo. The British have withdrawn from their defenses on the Libyan frontier and Marshal Rommel's Axis forces have driven more than 60 miles into the Nile Kingdom, sweeping past Sidi Barrani, easternmost point of the Italian advance in 1940.

In the main, the British withdrawal seems to have been dictated by strategic considerations. It is not yet clear whether the main Axis thrust is being made along the seacoast or farther south. Strong armored and infantry units are reported to have crossed into Egypt 25 to 50 miles south of the shoreline and the British withdrawal may be designed to circumvent an encircling maneuver. The appearance of Axis advance units southeast of Sidi Barrani would appear to support this view.

Although the threat to Egypt and the Middle East is a critical one, too much importance should not be attached to the speed with which Marshal Rommel appears to be moving. Three hundred miles or so still separate him from Alexandria, reinforcements in men and matériel are reported to be reaching the British in encouraging quantities, and a combined British-United States Army air force still retains command of the air and is subjecting the rapidly lengthening Axis supply lines to a heavy pounding. One of Marshal Rommel's main supply ports, Bengasi, was raided for the second time Wednesday night by United States Army Liberators and heavy damage was reported.

In Russia, the Germans are continuing their ruthlessly determined attempt to level Sevastopol, but the reported landing of two regiments of Russian troops from the Black Sea behind the Nazi lines, southeast of the besieged port, is a significant and favorable development. In the Kharkov fighting, the Germans appear to have made slight gains.

Meanwhile, the opening of a second front in Europe against the Nazis appeared to have been brought appreciably nearer with the arrival of Maj. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower in Britain to take command of United States armed forces in the European theater.

Nazi raiding planes attacked the industrial Midlands of Britain for the first time in six months Wednesday night and caused substantial damage in two towns. The RAF struck back by bombing the German U-boat base at St. Nazaire, France.

In the Far East, the American "Flying Tigers" went on the offensive against the Japanese, sinking a Nipponese warship and three transports in an attack on Hankow, one of the invaders' major bases in Occupied China. The Chinese, encouraged by this first adequate aerial support in five years of war, were reported to have driven the Japanese a dozen miles beyond Kweiki, which they recaptured Wednesday.

The Japanese, incidentally, took cognizance of the meeting of the Pacific War Council called by President Roosevelt to announce that their troops were widening their seizure of Kiska and Attu islands in the Aleutians.

Small N. E. 'Defense' Rallies Fine Care for Ship's Survivors

The civilian defense organization of a small New England fishing village sprang into action shortly after dawn on the morning of June 16 and gave quick relief to 44 stricken survivors of a submarine ship sinking, J. W. Farley, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, disclosed today.

Responding to the cry of "shipwreck" as townfolk had done in the days when only wind and weather imperilled the men who went down to the sea in ships, fishermen and their wives prepared hot food, warm clothing, and shelter on two hours' notice. These comforts were waiting for the first survivors as soon as they landed on the beach.

This graphic tale of courage and initiative, carrying grim overtones of ruthless modern submarine warfare, was given the public by Mr. Farley in the hope it would be an inspiration to other civilian defense councils.

The rescue work was the first experience of New England A. R. P. personnel with an emergency brought about by actual enemy action.

44 Get Two Days' Care

On the night of June 15-16, Nazi submarines struck down a medium-sized passenger-and-freight vessel just off the New England coast. Sinking of the craft was announced by the Navy Tuesday.

Of the 81 survivors—soldiers and crewmen—44 were fed and cared for for two days in this small coastal community, the name of which is concealed at the Navy's request.

Old-fashioned, warm-hearted Yankee men and women drew on "shipwreck funds" they had laid aside in Town Hall coffers and furnished 500 regular meals, hundreds of "snacks," orange juice, candy, and home-cooked cakes and cookies for the men.

They opened up their local summer-guest hotel to give them warm, comfortable beds.

They provided first aid, books and magazines to read, and even friendly, chatty men and women who played cards and checkers to

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

U-Boat Crisis Kept From Public

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 25—The Government, according to the best information and opinion which I can gather, is not telling the whole truth about the submarine crisis.

The gravity of the submarine threat to the whole United Nations' war effort is, there is reason to believe, being smothered. The latest batch of 19 sinkings does not tell the story. It only hints at it. The full meaning of the undisclosed, unchecked destruction of United Nations shipping in the Atlantic is still not being brought into focus and the American people are being lulled into a state of dangerous passivity.

The total Atlantic losses of United Nations merchantmen since the assault on Pearl Harbor might have a useful shocking effect, if they were all made known, but the American people are not being allowed to be shocked. While censorship prevents telling the story, the time has come at least to declare that it isn't being told.

Well-Informed

With a European second front hanging in the balance, submarine sinkings on the Atlantic supply-line have now assumed transcendant importance. Two previous articles have outlined the technical problem and constructive counter measures. Today, the chief of The Christian Science Monitor's Washington News Bureau gives a well-informed opinion on the extent to which submarine news is being suppressed, written in the informal style of an Intimate Message from Washington.

The situation is worse than merely concealing the facts. It is the considered opinion of many that a false picture is being formed by the Government's things-will-be-going-better and tell-part-of-the-facts policy.

The Plain Truth

The truth of the matter can be put simply and frankly, although the publication of figures is not permitted.

1. For weeks representatives of the Navy, usually the Secretary himself, have been assuring Congressional committees and others that the time is nearly at hand, or in sight or not far off when the submarine menace will be under control. Once it was May 15, then it was June 15 and now there is talk of things being in pretty good shape by July 15. This is fiction. Once the Secretary of the Navy gave assurance that the U-boats had been pushed 50 miles out to sea. This is fiction, too.

2. The actuality is that the submarine menace is not being licked and there is no honest date in the visible future when the Navy can give any assurance that it is going to be licked. The subs have not been pushed 50 miles out to sea.

3. This is not all. Not only is the submarine threat not being checked. It is mounting. There are more sinkings, I have reason to be-

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RAF Controls Air Over Libyan Front

By Edmund Stevens

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, June 25—The Royal Air Force still controls the skies over the Libyan battlefront.

This is permitting the British to rearrangt their forces with the minimum of interference. Their Eighth Army has been falling back, closer to its base of supply. But the gaps in its ranks already have been filled by the timely arrival of seasoned troops.

Britain's armored losses have been somewhat recouped with newly assembled American tanks although there possibly is some slight shortage in experienced personnel.

German Losses Light

On the opposite side of the ledger, enemy losses on the whole have been far lighter. Only one of the Afrika Korps' two panzer divisions, the fifteenth, apparently particapated in the Tobruk operations. The other, the Twenty-first, apparently has been preparing for the next move and is almost up to full strength. The German Ninetieth Light Division also is believed to be fairly intact The Italian Sabrata Division, which sat in the Gazala coastal sector for many weeks, scarcely has smelt powder.

The Axis retains superiority in antitank guns. Despite all last-minute demolitions, the exerience of all other campaigns would indicate that the enemy must have captured considerable supplies, especially in view of the vastness of the dumps at Tobruk and elsewhere the shortness of time allotted for demolition. Summing up the situation, while far from hopeless, undoubtedly is more serious than it has been since the spring of 1941 when the enemy also crossed the frontier.

Due to the haste with which General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel seems to be prosecuting his offensive a decisive battle may be much nearer than many persons anticipate. It is likely to come and be decided one way or other well before any sea-borne aid and reinforcements despatched at this time could affect the issue.

The only form of effective aid that can arrive in time is air power with which to blast the Axis forces i nembarcation ports, at sea, and in the desert.

The recent campaign has demonstrated that air power, if used

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Nazi Terrorists Raze Another Czech Village

LONDON, June 25 (AP)—The Czech community of Lezaky in Bohemeia has been razed by the Nazis on the accusation that the villagers hid parachutists involved in the slaying of Reinhard Heydrich, Gestapo chief in Bohemia-Moravia, it was reported today in a Budapest Radio radiocast heard by a Czech Government listener here.

This was the seco[illegible] village wiped out by the Germans in vengeance for the assassination of Heydrich, the Germans having reported June 10 they had slain the male population of Lidice, near Prague, sent the women to concentration camps and the children to "educational" institutions.

The announcement charged the villagers with shielding from police the so-called "parachute agents" involved in the Heydrich plot.

The Vichy French news service quoted the Prague announcement as saying all the adult male population was executed. Lezaky was described as a community of about 100 inhabitants.

Other phases of the purge of anti-Axis Czechs continued. The Budapest Radio said that 18 Czechs were sentenced to execution at Prague yesterday and 12 at Brno. The charges were not stated.

Lezaky is in the Bohemian district of Chrudium, a predominantly agricultural community 70 miles southeast of Prague.

Libya

Cairo dispatches said General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel was moving all the forces that he could into Egypt, obviously for a major attack.

His strength was believed to include one Italian and two German armored divisions plus much truck-borne infantry.

This is the army with which he began his surprise offensive in May.

Although the British reported they were fighting a fierce rear-guard action and had inflicted heavy losses on the enemy, it appeared possible that they intended to make their main stand somewhere before Matruh, railhead ap-

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Harvard Tradition Smashed as Coeds Gather on Campus of Old Institution

College Opens Its Summer Session

Harvard Yard was transformed today with the opening of a summer session which will include undergraduates, graduate students, Naval officers, and—for the first time in the University's 306 years of history—genuine, full-fledged Harvard coeds.

By lumping the Harvard summer School together with Harvard College, classes have been made coeducational, and the Yard will be a picture of Navy blue and gold, brightly colored women's dresses, and the traditional green of Harvard elms.

Registration for 675 entering freshmen began this morning at 9 a. m. in Memorial Hall. Tomorrow, 1800 upperclassmen write their names on the dotted line. These men are studying in the summer to finish college in three and one-half years and get their degrees before entering the fighting forces.

Tomorrow, and each day until Wednesday, summer school students—enrolled just for the summer months—also register and move into the ivy-covered Yard dormitories.

On July 1, at least 500 ensigns of the United States Navy take over dorms and classrooms for year-round courses under Navy instructors.

The combination Harvard College and Harvard Summer School begins Monday, June 29, and continues until August 8. A second session follows, from August 10 to September 19.

Wartime necessity has thus worked a minor miracle in the Yard. Harvard's Summer School has been coeducational since its founding in 1870, but never before have its sessions been part of the regular Harvard College.

So Harvard—the ancient, austere men's sanctum—has abandoned 306 years of tradition under wartime pressure, and gone completely coeducational.

Housing and feeding the estimated 6,000 boys, girls, and Navy men this summer has presented the University a unique problem. Coeds in the summer school will live in the dormitories at the South of the Yard, and the Naval officers will bunk in dorms across the way. Regular college freshmen will be admitted to the Houses along the Charles River, which were formerly for upperclassmen alone.

Navy men will take over the Freshman Union, with its large dining hall, as their "mess hall." The frosh will eat in the Houses. But this leaves the Harvard girls out in the cold—unchivalrous as it may seem—with no place for meals except the restaurants in Harvard Square.

There will be fun in the Yard this summer. Dances are always frequent in the hot-weather sessions. The Weld Boat House is open for those who enjoy rowing on the Charles. There will be outdoor glee club concerts in the early evening given from the steps of Widener Library, with students sitting on the grass under the trees to listen.

Barn dancing under specially qualified instructors has proved very popular in other years, and will be repeated.

Maine Shipyards To Build 15 Barges

WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP)—The Maritime Commission has awarded contracts to four Maine shipyards for the construction of 15 wooden barges at a cost of approximately $3,375,000, Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine announced today.

The barges are to be 180 feet long and are to be completed in 150 days. Cost of each will vary from $215,000 to $225,000.

The commission has invited all Maine bidders to participate in bidding on the 274-foot barge program which closes July 7.

The Casco Shipbuilding Company of Freeport, and the Camden Shipbuilding and Marine Railway Co., were awarded the contracts for five barges each. This brought the Camden Company's contracts to 10 since the Navy, at the inception of the barge program, ordered five built experimentally.

The Richmond Shipbuilding Corporation was awarded three and H. L. and Norman L. Jackson of the Belfast Shipbuilding Corporation, two.

Daytime Air Raid In Pittsfield Area

Second daylight regional air-raid rehearsal to be staged by the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety will be held sometime between tomorrow and next Tuesday in the greater Pittsfield area, the Committee announced today.

The test will embrace 37 cities and towns stretching from Vermont to Connecticut, covering an area of 1,061 square miles. More than 124,800 persons will be affected and 16,394 civilian defense workers, representing the entire regional personnel, will be pressed into action.

"Incidents simulating actual air-raid devastation will take place in all defense areas in the region," said Albert W. Barris, Regional Director of the First Civilian Defense Area. "All citizens are urged to remain in safe areas in buildings in which they are located."

By a Staff Photographer

Fort Devens Soldiers Fed by Red Cross at Braves Field

Prior to this afternoon's Army and Navy Relief game at Braves Field between the St. Louis Cardinals and the Boston Braves, soldiers from Camp Devens, on for special maneuvers, were fed at an American Red Cross Canteen set up just back of the grandstand. Ham and cheese sandwiches, turnovers, doughnuts, and cold soda pop were handed out to the helmeted men in khaki.

Small N. E. Town Gives Fine Aid to Rescued

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keep up the courage of their unexpected guests.

John F. Rosenthal, Chairman of the local committee, said that when the three days were up, the Senior Sergeant in the group remarked that he "had been in the Army for years, and had traveled all over the world, but had never received such hospitality."

"As the survivors left in two separate groups," he declared, "most of the various Public Safety groups came out to bid them farewell, and many of the survivors, with tears streaming down their cheeks, remarked that they hoped some day to get back here again to renew their acquaintances, and all expressed their heart-felt appreciation for the kind and friendly treatment they had received."

Emergency Call Comes

The story begins at 6:45 a. m. on the morning of June 16. An emergency call came through to the local Civilian Defense headquarters from the United States Coast Guard:

"Stand by to receive unknown number of ship survivors!"

Within 15 minutes the Safety Committee Chairman, the Chief Air Raid Warden, the Deputy Chief Warden, the Chief of Auxiliary Police, the Chairman of First Aiders, the woman in charge of canteen work, and the head of the medical department were all standing by for further orders.

Half an hour later, full staffs of each of the A. R. P. services were reporting for duty; the local hotel had been requisitioned for shelter; food supplies were being moved into the hotel kitchen; and seven telephone operators were operating a now-connected hotel switchboard.

Butter, fruit juices, and oranges were supplied from surplus commodities owned by Town authorities. Housewives tied on aprons, lighted wood-burning stoves, and cooked custards and soup. Canteen workers bought other food.

All this took place hours before the first survivor landed on the beach in Coast Guard boats.

By 9 a. m. when the first boatload arrived seven ambulances were standing by at the waterfront the entire auxiliary police staff of 50 men had roped off the main street, and the cold, wet men were rushed to the hotel.

How the Women Served

There, cups of hot beverage and changes of dry clothing were waiting. Ready sandwiches eased the hunger of hours adrift on the sea. Snacks were offered hourly Tuesday evening, and "a cheerful atmosphere prevailed throughout the hotel," Mr. Rosenthal reported.

There were beds for 14 who needed them, and five registered nurses, aided by 35 volunteer nurses, to give first aid.

For men who asked only warm clothing and rest, congenial men of the town sat around and exchanged salty yarns of the sea. They played games, also, and "performed a marvelous job" of maintaining the men's morale, according to Mr. Rosenthal.

Later, at 11 a. m., a second boatload arrived, and rescue efforts were redoubled. Still a third boat pulled in at midnight that night.

Acting under Coast Guard suggestion, auxiliary police guards were thrown about the hotel to be sure the news of the sinking did not leak out prematurely and give valuable information to the enemy.

For most of the A. R. P. workers, three-hour watches were arranged, but Mrs. Louise Baumgartner, who was in charge of canteen workers, and several of her helpers, refused to be relieved and worked 29 hours without interruption. She was on duty steadily from 9 a. m. Tuesday until 2 p. m. Wednesday.

Soldiers in the party were taken away in an Army truck and two Army ambulances Tuesday evening. Others, crewmen on the sunken vessel, remained until Wednesday morning, when they were taken in a bus with a State Police escort, to a Seaman's Institute 100 miles away.

Late Tuesday night a minesweeper arrived with bodies of two men, soldiers, who were given proper funerals.

Sayre Tells Boston C. of C. Share Materials, or Third War

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nomic pressure and then do the same to the United States.

On the other hand, if the United Nations win there will be economic freedom for all nations, he said, "the furtherance of the rights of all humanity," adding that "unless after this war all nations, victor and vanquished, great and small, black and white and yellow, are allowed access upon equal terms to necessary raw materials and to equally necessary foreign markets, there can be no lasting peace—there can be only a bitter economic rivalry and struggle which, as surely as the rising of the sun will lead to World War III, and disaster for all."

Freedom Versus Slavery

"This war is an issue between slavery or freedom, not only for Americans, but for the peoples of the world," he declared. "If the Nazis win, there will be no room left in the world for the American way of life. Nazi philosophy is the very antithesis of the American faith of law and justice—right above might." The real issue at stake, he said, is whether the future world would go back to savagery or humanity continue to advance. "For such a cause as ours, America will fight to the last man, and America will win," he declared.

Describing prewar days at Manila, he praised the businessmen of that City who were forced to sacrifice individual profit for the common good, and pointed out that most of them are today interned at Santo Tomas University in Manila. Active negotiations by the Red Cross are now in progress to make possible the sending of an American relief ship to Manila with food and supplies for them, he said.

In a thrilling recital of events Dec. 7, Mr. Sayre told of closing the Japanese banks at Manila, and of safety preparations that had been planned months before. Just before Christmas, he said, the President empowered him to take over valuables, bank securities, currency and gold, and, if necessary, to destroy them to prevent their falling into Japanese hands. On Dec. 24, he said General MacArthur urged him to go to Corregidor.

To Australia in "Sub"

"We went to sleep that Christmas eve in cots jammed end to end along side of Malinta tunnel on Corregidor, with all our possessions in suitcases under our cots," he said. "Life had been reduced to the elemental. There we lived during the next two months sharing with our American and Filipino troops a memorable life." He described the planned burning of United States paper currency and the shipping of six and a half tons of gold out of the danger zone by submarine, which brought ammunition and supplies to Corregidor. The submarine, laden with gold and securities, lay on the bottom of the bay the next day, and at night set forth—a Twentieth Century galleon.

"Not content with merely transporting her cargo to America, she actually torpedoed and sank two Japanese ships on the way, the only submarine in history operating with golden ballast," Mr. Sayre said. Leaving Corregidor after nightfall, in a small boat, his party crossed to Bataan in the moonlight, then waited for the moon to set. In the blackness, later, they steamed to the edge of the open sea, and soon a black form rose out of the sea like a phantom, he said.

"A few minutes later we climbed aboard over a slippery, dripping deck and let ourselves down through the small hatch into the control room and then into the forward part of the ship," Mr. Sayre said. "The engines started. Two weeks later we arrived at an Australian port some 3,000 miles south of Corregidor. We climbed out of the hatches onto the deck and saw once again the blessed sunlight. We inhaled great gulps of fresh air and feasted our eyes on the shoreline, fringed with pine trees and white sand. It seemed very like what I suspect paradise must be."

Service Men Big Driving Problem, Goodwin States

Charges that men in military service appear to be the only big problem on Massachusetts highways at present were made today by Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, as he suspended for 60 days the driving license of a Camp Edwards soldier for speeding 80 to 85 miles an hour on Route 28, Bourne.

The soldier is Albert M. Papineau, attached to the Seventh Replacement Company, Camp Edwards.

"The only big problem on our highways at present seems to be the man in military service," the Registrar asserted. "Most of the civilian population is driving within the 40-mile-per-hour limit requested by the President and the Governor; but many of the men in service are not obeying this regulation."

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

DRIZZLE | COOL | RAIN | WARM

Boston and Vicinity: Continued moderate temperature this afternoon and moderately cool tonight. Moderate winds this afternoon becoming gentle again tonight.

All New England States: Continued moderately cool tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 9:19 p. m.; height 10.8 feet.

Friday, 9:53 a. m.; height 9.6 feet.

Light all vehicles by 8:55 p. m.

Senator Bridges Will Run Again

CONCORD, N. H., June 25 (AP)—Pledging himself to continued support of "all out effort to win the war," Senator Styles Bridges yesterday announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for reelection in the September primaries.

He is expected to be without opposition for the nomination. In political circles, former Gov. Francis P. Murphy of Nashua is reported to be considering opposing Mr. Bridges in the November election. Governor Murphy recently shifted from the Republican to the Democratic Party.

'Caveat Emptor,' High Court Says

Failure of the seller of a house to disclose to the purchaser that it is infested with termites is not sufficient of itself to cancel the sale, the full bench of the Supreme Court ruled today. The decision was on a bill in equity brought by Dr. Neil W. Swinton, of Wamesit Road, Waban, against the Whitinsville Savings Bank, which sought to cancel his purchase of his house from the bank in 1938.

The high court says there were no false representations made, and that he had the opportunity of investigating the condition of the house before the purchase.

It says: "That the particular case here stated by the plaintiff possesses a certain appeal to the moral sense is scarcely to be denied. So far as appears, the parties made a business deal at arms' length. But the law cannot supply special rules for termites." The Court rodered judgment for the defendant.

WPB Orders Use Of Mercury Cut

Drastic reductions in the use of mercury, one of the nation's scarcer materials, during the next six months were imposed today on the Eastern Smelting and Refining Corporation of Boston by order of the War Production Board.

A suspendsion order by the Directors of Industry Operations charged the Company with excessive use of mercury in types of manufacture restricted by mercury conservation regulations.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

History of the Railroads of the United States told in a display of pictures, books, and mementos from private collections. At the Boston Public Library, Puvis de Chavannes gallery. Exhibition continues through June 28, with library remaining open until 9 p. m. each evening.

Art exhibition by the Boston school children. This exhibition, sponsored by the Institute of Modern Art, 210 Beacon Street, will continue throughout July. Open free to the public from 4 to 7 p. m. each evening.

Exhibition for the annual meeting of the American Home Economics Association, of which today's session was the last of the conference. In Sargent Hall of the Boston Public Library, Copley Square, through June 28. The public is welcome to attend.

Friday

"Egyptian Art," a gallery talk by Mrs. Tanner at the Museum of Fine Arts. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4

Radio Timetable: Page 4

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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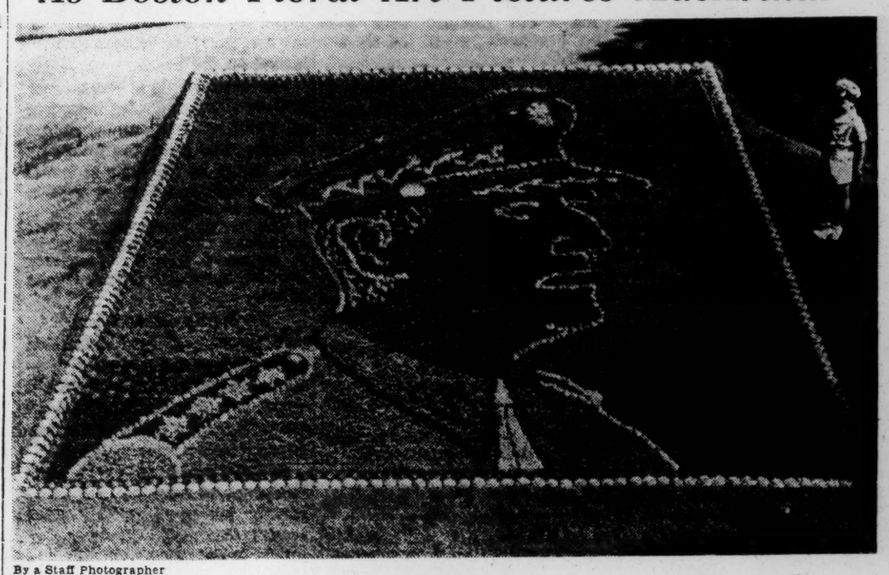
As Boston Floral Art Pictures MacArthur



By a Staff Photographer

Striking Work of Park Department in Public Garden

The Army General's words, "I Will Return," are formed in a motto by the beautiful work of the City's men who have just completed a floral profile of Gen. Douglas MacArthur in the Public Garden, near the statue of George Washington. Nineteen thousand plants of 10 different varieties were used by the Park Department employees, who worked two weeks on the project. The design is expected to last until the middle of October, unless there is an early frost.

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AIR CONDITIONED

A message from Boston agents, brokers and branches of leading Fire Insurance Companies

WAR DAMAGE INSURANCE

for householders and all property owners

PRESENT PLANS provide for termination on July 1 of automatic War Damage Insurance protection now being furnished free of charge by the United States Government. Thereafter, such insurance will be provided by the government, through its War Damage Corporation, upon application and payment of premiums in accordance with an approved schedule of rates. The new plan is based on provisions of Public Law 506, 77th Congress, Chapter 198, 2nd Session, a portion of which reads:

"Such protection shall be made available through the War Damage Corporation on and after a date to be determined and published by the Secretary of Commerce which shall not be later than July 1, 1942, upon the payment of such premium or other charge, and subject to such terms and conditions as the War Damage Corporation, with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce, may establish. . . ."

Complete "terms and conditions" have just been issued by the War Damage Corporation and the necessary forms and instructions are now being made available. . . . The War Damage Corporation has announced a schedule of basic rates for various types of property. Among these are:

Type of Property		*Rate per $100 of insurance*
Dwelling and contents (less than 5 families), including private garages, outbuildings and pleasure automobiles		10 cents
Churches, hospitals, educational institutions, libraries, museums and public buildings.	Fire resistive	10 cents
	All other	15 cents
Apartments, hotels, offices, mercantile, warehouses and non-manufacturing buildings.	Fire resistive	15 cents
	All other	20 cents
Manufacturing plants, piers, wharves, bridges and all other structures.	Fire resistive	20 cents
	All other	30 cents
Motor vehicles (except as above) and aircraft		25 cents

These rates, and those for other types of property not given in this partial table, are subject to reduction in certain cases depending on the type of co-insurance clause that is used. (Not applicable on dwellings.) A reduction may also be obtained if not less than 75% of the total floor area (including basements) is equipped with automatic sprinklers.

Under the regulations of the War Damage Corporation, it is provided that: *"Policies may be issued to mortgagees or other holders of security or financial interests in property eligible for coverage."*

In no case, however, can the insurance become effective or binding before July 1, 1942, regardless of the date of filing of an application.

The Boston Board of Fire Underwriters has volunteered the services of its members in the distribution of this War Damage Insurance on a cost of service (no profit) basis in order to contribute to the war effort and avoid the expense of a new government agency. Boston brokers and agents are co-operating patriotically to provide prompt and efficient service in the handling of your application.

For complete and up-to-date information on this subject, we recommend that you keep in touch with your fire insurance agent or broker.

YOUR FIRE INSURANCE AGENT OR BROKER IS GLAD TO HELP YOU

(*His business is service*)

THE BOSTON BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS, INC.

An organization composed of 72 general agencies and branch offices of leading fire insurance companies, located in Boston

Governors' Meeting Pledges Full War Aid to President

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ASHEVILLE, N. C., June 25—The 34th annual Governor's Conference closed here yesterday on the same positive note that marked earlier sessions. A unanimously adopted resolution pledged full support to the President in the prosecution of the war; it even went so far as to express appreciation to him for "his leadership and wisdom in preparing our nation, spiritually and materially, for the part it is taking in this war. . . ."

Considering that the conference attended by 40 State Executives was wholly independent of and undominated by Washington influences, this illustration of co-operation and unity has special weight. It is believed especially so in that not only was there ample opportunity for criticism, but plenty of material at hand out of which to build criticism.

The resolution was adopted after brief debate revolving around a move that its scope be extended to cover a rigid definition of the proper relationship between the Federal and State Governments.

Maw Argues States' Rights

Gov. Herbert B. Maw of Utah pleaded earnestly for action in defense of State's rights, reflecting a generally held view. Discussion, however, led by Gov. Culbert L. Olson, of California, and Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, of New York, stressed the need in wartime to accept centralization of authority. Governor Lehman noted, for instance, that the States themselves are guilty of the same practices charged against Washington in that they have, as a wartime necessity, assumed direction over many functions ordinarily within the local field.

Unanimous concurrence with the resolution at it stood, was voted, though, with obvious reservations to the effect that in the peace to come no effort will be spared to recall and maintain full states' rights. Those Governors strongest in their support of unqualified backing of the Administration now, including Republican Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota, as well as Democrat Lehman, were firm also in their determination to protect the basic state-Federal setup under the Federal Union system.

The Governors adopted a resolution opposing enactment of legislation by Congress which would "interfere with or limit taxation powers of state and local governments' by exempting from sales, or other taxes, corporations or individuals engaged in war production, construction or installations."

Frank Bane, long-time Secretary-Treasurer of the Conference and Executive Director of the Council of State Governments, actually generalissimo of the extensive activities of these organizations, was re-elected to this position.

Another resolution expressed opposition to any attempt to abandon or change the present Federal-state system of unemployment compensation so as to transfer authority from the states to a Federal agency, as has been suggested. Other resolutions urged extension of absentee voting privileges to all eligible to vote, and expressed the usual appreciation to the Conference hosts and its leaders.

Some special commendation was directed at Governor Stassen, retiring Chairman of the Conference. It was Governor Stassen, it will be recalled, who made the keynote speech at the 1940 Republican National Convention. It has been his leadership, as a Republican, in support of President Roosevelt's war policy, that has gone for, it is believed, along with that of Wendell L. Willkie, to uproot much of the traditional isolationism of the Midwest.

Governor Stassen will be succeeded as Conference Chairman, which carries with it formal leadership of the Council of State Governments by Gov. Herbert R. O'Conor of Maryland. Others elected to the Executive Committee are: Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts, Gov. Melville Broughton of North Carolina and Governor Maw.

Still It Disappoints Ickes; 200,881,000 Lbs. Scrap Rubber

WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP)—More than 200,000,000 pounds of scrap rubber have been turned into gasoline filling stations in the first six days of the nation-wide collection campaign, the Petroleum Industry War Council told President Roosevelt today.

William R. Boyd, Jr., Council Chairman, described the results as "encouraging," but Secretary of Interior Harold L. Ickes viewed as "very disappointing" the response of eastern and southern states.

"This is putting it up to the people to determine whether they want to run their cars or not, by turning in rubber," Mr. Ickes told reporters.

"If it is not turned in—enough to take care of military needs and to some extent civilian needs—we'll have to get the rubber some way."

Mr. Boyd and Mr. Ickes visited the White House together to report to the President.

The 200,881,000 pounds reported by the Council represented 1.52 pounds per capita, or the equivalent of 100,438 tons. Mr. Boyd said these figures did not include rubber held by some 17,000 local junk dealers, about 3,000 carload lot dealers and reclaiming plants.

The Council head disclosed that Nevada was first in the list of States based on the number of pounds of rubber collected per capita, followed by Montana, Oregon and Arizona, in that order Pennsylvania, he added, was last with New York and other populous States near there.

"I think it means the West got off to an earlier start," he said, explaining there were already indications that the drive was picking up in the East.

Following is the list of states, their total pounds collected, and pounds collected per capita:

Alabama, 600,000 pounds and .21 pounds per capita; Arizona, 2,572,000 and 5.15; Arkansas, 2,548,000 and 1.31; California, 22,994,000 and 3.33; Colorado, 1,832,000 and 1.63; Connecticut, 5,000,000 and 2.92; Delaware, 180,000 and .67; District of Columbia, 289,000 and .43 Florida, 2,500,000 and 1.32; Georgia, 1,856,000 and .59; Idaho, 2,600,000 and 4.95; Illinois, 8,784,000 and 1.11; Indiana, 6,060,000 and 1.77; Iowa, 8,250,000 and 3.25; Kansas, 6,600,000 and 3.66; Kentucky, 3,600,000 and 1.27; Louisiana, 2,560,000 and 1.08; Maine, 426,000 and .50; Maryland, 550,000 and .30; Massachusetts, 1,225,000 and .28; Michigan, 13,000,000 and 2.47; Minnesota, 8,400,000 and 3.01; Mississippi, 1,500,000 and .69; Missouri, 6,944,000 and 1.84; Montana, 6,550,000 and 11.72; Nebraska, 4,500,000 and 3.42; Nevada, 1,306,000 and 11.87; New Hampshire, 350,000 and .71; New Jersey, 932,000 and .22; New Mexico, 1,000,000 and 1.88; New York, 2,476,000 and .18; North Carolina, 2,145,000 and .60; North Dakota, 2,000,000 and 3.12; Ohio, 6,800,000 and .98; Oklahoma, 9,706,000 and 4.36; Oregon, 6,510,000 and 5.97; Pennsylvania, 1,500,000 and .15; Rhode Island, 280,000 and .39; South Carolina, 1,597,000 and .84; South Dakota, 1,600,000 and 2.49; Tennessee, 4,002,000 and 1.37; Texas, 15,250,000 and 2.38; Utah, 1,082,000 and 1.97; Vermont, 830,000 and 2.31; Virgir 535,000 and .20; Washington, 8,066,000 and 4.65; West Virginia, 900,000 and .47; Wisconsin, 8,608,000 and 2.74; Wyoming, 800,000 and 3.19; Hawaii, 684,000 and 1.58.

The per capita figures were based on the populations of each State in the 1940 census. The figures were for June 15 through June 20. The drive, to be spread over two weeks, will end at midnight, June 30.

'Silver Shirt' Head's Sentence Invoked

RALEIGH, N. C., June 25 (AP)—The State Supreme Court put into effect yesterday a suspended sentence on William Dudley Pelley, former leader of the "Silver Shirts of America." The court affirmed invocation of the sentence.

The goateed Pelley had appealed the invocation of a sentence in January of two to three years by Superior Court Judge Don Phillips. The sentence was passed and suspended in 1935 after Pelley's conviction in Buncombe County (Asheville) of violating the State's securities laws.

It was not made known immediately what disposition would be made of Pelley.

The Federal charges against him were based on articles in "The Galilean," published by the Fellowship Press at Noblesville, Ind., until it was declared nonmailable by the Post Office Department several weeks ago. Pelley had divided his publishing activities between Noblesville, where he had his "Silver Shirt" headquarters, and Asheville.

Senator Would Dissolve 'Vindicators' He Heads

WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP)—Senator Robert R. Reynolds (D), of North Carolina, filed a petition in District Court here for the dissolution of Vindicators Association, Inc., of which he is President.

The Chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee informed the Court that the Association was formed March 13, 1939, with seven "fundamental" objectives, including keeping America out of war, registration and fingerprinting of all aliens, and deportation of all undesirable aliens.

He said that the war had made it "undesirable and impractical" for the Association to carry out all of its objectives, and that the only business it conducted was publication of the American Vindicator.

Justice Jesse C. Adkins signed an order requiring all persons interested in the Association to show cause why it should not be dissolved.

Hoarding of Gasoline Is Unpatriotic And It Is Also a Fire Hazard

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Watch out there! Don't try to hoard that gasoline!

For one thing it is unpatriotic.

But to those to whom patriotism means nothing it should be pointed out that it is also dangerous. As a matter of fact in most places it is against the law. And if your insurance agent should hear about it he would cancel the insurance on your property.

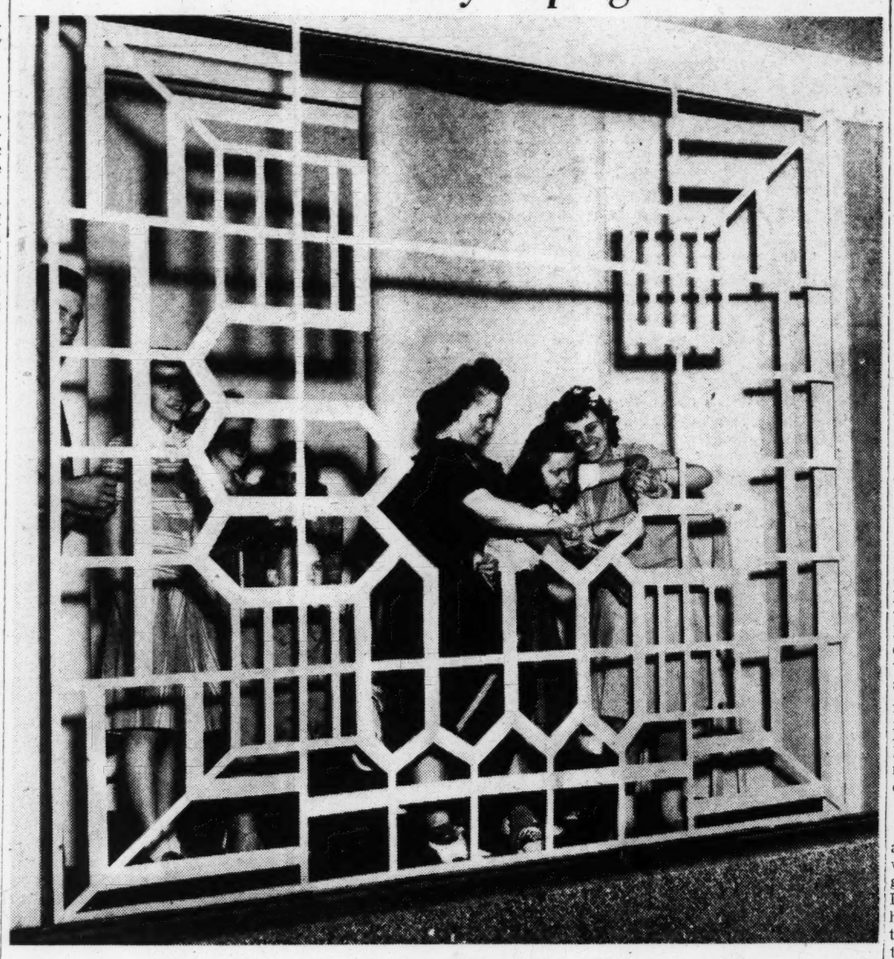
The National Safety Council here cautions everyone against being tempted to lay in a supply of gasoline against the day of possible nation-wide rationing.

No matter how careful the average person may be in storing gasoline, they note, there is a definite danger that its vapor will escape. This vapor is highly explosive, even though you can't see it, and may assume that what tingles your nose is just the natural "smell" one always gets around a gasoline container. A chance spark or flame may set off an explosion that can wreck a whole house. Such a spark has been known to have been caused by the scraping of a nail in a shoe over another metal object.

Furthermore, the Council goes on, no matter where you live the chances are that your fire insurance is automatically void if you have more than a very small quantity of gasoline on hand. Even such a very small quantity must be stored in an approved container, and even that does not remove all the fire risk. Even if your insurance is not canceled, and is still in force at the time of a fire or damage caused by storage of gasoline, most insurance agreements provide for automatic voidance under such circumstances.

The only safe rule for hoarding gasoline, warns the Council, is: "Don't do it."

Fine Art Even in Safety Taping of Windows



Akron University Students Make Glass Shatterproof

Newest form of art at Akron (Ohio) University is for students in the fine arts courses to utilize their originality in designing artistic ways of taping windows in case of bombings.

Prof. Jane S. Barnhardt, head of the art department, learned that the French—always artistic—have devised ways of taping their windows to make them attractive as well as shatterproof.

Since the taping of windows is already being done on the West Coast, and will soon be extended to other danger areas, Mrs. Barnhardt set her students to work planning how to make the windows of wartime Akron works of art, too.

Design students are making their plans to a scale one sixth the size of a regular window. Their problem is complicated by the fact that enough space has to be left to see through—while the taping has to be close enough to keep portions of the windowpane from splintering.

The taping designs include "V's for Victory," dive bombers, patriotic motifs, and store trademarks.

Revised Press Censorship for U. S. Air Raids

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 25—How much nearer the war has come to continental United States is vividly brought home in the revised rules of wartime press censorships, announced today, which contain elaborate restrictions on the reporting of air raids on American cities.

The new code contains several relaxations of original precautions, particularly with respect to production news, a number of new limitations, and a significant admonition against spreading rumors and enemy propaganda—a ruling which if fully carried out would curtail the activities of two or three well-known American newspapers.

The new clause is described as "a reflective piece of counsel on wartime rumors," a topic which occupied only a single sentence in the original code. Under "notes on rumors," the revised code says:

"The spread of rumors in such a way that they will be accepted as facts will render aid and comfort to the enemy. The same is true of enemy propaganda or material calculated by the enemy to bring about division among the United Nations. Enemy claims of ship sinkings, or of other damage to our forces should be weighed carefully and the sources clearly identified, if published. Equal caution should be used in handling so-called 'atrocity' stories.

"Interviews with service men or civilians from combat zones should be submitted for authority either to the Office of Censorship or to the appropriate Army or Navy public relations officer."

Reporting of Air Attack

The precautions surrounding the newspaper reporting of an air attack on continental United States are worked out this time in great detail and they apply to some extent to the whole civilian population as well as to newspapers professionally. The main provisions are these:

Before a raid—it is desirable that no warning or report of an impending raid be published except as given out by designated representatives of the Army Defense Command.

During a raid—it is requested that news dispatches transmitted or published at the beginning of a raid, prior to official announcement, be confined to the following: (1) the fact that a raid has begun, without estimating the number of planes; (2) the fact that some bombs have been dropped, if fully established, but without effort to estimate the number; (3) the bare fact that antiaircraft guns have gone into action.

Thereafter, until the raid is ended and the all-clear sounded, it is requested that nothing be transmitted or published except communiqués which will become available promptly and periodically from the designated representatives of the Army Defense Command.

After a raid—there is no objection to publication of general descriptions of the action after the all-clear is given, provided such accounts do not (1) play up horror or sensationalism; (2) deal with or refer to unconfirmed versions or reports; (3) contain any estimate of the number of planes involved or the number of bombs dropped except as given in communiqués; (4) make any reference to damage to military objectives such as fortifications, docks, railroads, ships, airfields, public utilities, or industrial plants engaged in war work; (4) make any mention of the exact routes taken by enemy planes; (6) describe counter-troop mobilizations or movements, or the number or location of antiaircraft guns or searchlights in action, except as officially announced.

Long Work on New Code

In several places the revised code seeks to point out the necessary differences between domestic censorship, voluntarily applied, over noncombat area war news and news of action in war combat areas, which latter must have military censorship.

As in the case of the original code, the Office of Censorship spent weeks in discussion and writing of the revised code, consulting constantly with authorities and advisors in Government departments charged with responsibility for the war effort, and with its advisory committee on editorial matters, composed of Dwight Marvin, Past President of the American Society of Newspaper Editors; Charles Manship, Sr., President, Southern Newspaper Publishers' Association; W. L. Daley, National Editorial Association; John W. Potter, President, Inland Press Association, and Cranston Williams, General Manager, American Newspaper Publishers' Association.

Names and addresses of troops in domestic camps may be published if they do not give the location of units or predict troop movements or embarkations. Names of naval personnel should not be linked with their ships or bases. Names of individuals stationed in combat areas outside the United States may be published after there has been official announcement of the presence of American troops in such areas.

Practically all vessels now on the high seas are included under the inhibition against reporting ship movements or locations, but with the saving clause "unless such information is made public outside continental United States." The location, identity or movement of enemy vessels anywhere in the world are now under restriction unless such information is made public outside continental United States. A release, however, is included for merchant shipping on the Great Lakes or other "sheltered inland waterways."

Considerably greater limitations are set forth in the revised "planes" clause than in the original, adding precautions about information concerning the air ferry commands, both of the United States and Great Britain, and all American commercial plane operations when they are of a military character.

Tire Mutilation Order Cancelled

WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP)—Orders to mutilate any good tires collected in the scrap rubber collection campaign were issued by the Petroleum Industry War Council on June 15, but were quickly cancelled, it is disclosed.

The Council is in charge of the scrap drive. Referring to reports of the mutilation of tires, its Chairman, William R. Boyd, Jr., said in a statement:

"We think that no harm whatsoever was done, and that very few tire carcasses of any kind have been destroyed by oil industry collectors."

Argentina Expected to Take Important Step

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 25—Mounting economic difficulties within Argentina and popular reaction against the recent torpedoing of several Argentine ships are expected by Washington to result in important new steps toward sealing the New World against remaining Axis influence and intrigue.

Reports reaching this city through both official and private channels indicate that Argentina, one of the two Latin-American countries which have not severed diplomatic relations with the Axis, is finding it increasingly difficult to maintain its position of neutrality. Trade restrictions and growing public dissatisfaction with Buenos Aires' refusal to take a stronger stand in behalf of world democracy are said to be at the root of the country's trouble.

No responsible official here has yet gone so far as to predict that the sinking of the Argentine freighter Rio Tercero, which followed on the heels of an earlier German torpedoing, will cause Buenos Aires to break off relations with Berlin or the Axis as a whole. It is felt, however, that the latest evidence of Germany's determination to strike ruthlessly at all who stand in its way will make the Argentine Government markedly less inclined to temporize with Nazi-Fascist forces at home, thus helping clean up a situation menacing the United Nations' war efforts.

Interpreted as Warning

Several months ago it became apparent that the United States would follow a policy of giving greatest economic aid to those Latin American countries which had shown sufficient awareness of the totalitarian menace to cause them to break off relations with the Axis. This was widely interpreted as a warning that Argentina, and to a lesser degree Chile, could expect to meet some coolness in Washington when economic measures were under discussion.

It was about this time that an Argentine trade mission returned to Buenos Aires with empty hands—one of the few such incidents since the inauguration of the good neighbor policy.

Relibale reports from South America now tell of serious difficulties facing the Argentine businessman and farmer. Not only is the former finding it increasingly difficult to obtain foreign shipments of semi-manufactured or finished products, but the latter is finding it much harder to dispose of Argentina's huge surplus of wheat and beef.

Shipping Shortage

Great Britain, which has been always the main taker of Argentine agricultural products, is being forced to turn to sources nearer home because of the shipping shortage, while the United States appears to be concentrating on purchases from Argentina's neighbors.

Sub Base Reported

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, June 25 (AP)—A high source said last night that naval and aviation forces are investigating reports that an Axis submarine base is located on the coast of the Brazilian State of Maranhao.

It has not been possible to determine immediately whether submarines are operating from the base, this source said, but various reports recently are declared to have indicated the possibility that Axis raiders are hiding in the muddy waters of a river mouth along the swampy shore line, and refueling there.

The source indicated the area under investigation was an isolated delta of the Gurupy River which forms the boundary between the States of Maranhao and Para on the northern coast of Brazil. He said naval and air forces are engaged in a minute search of the entire Gurupy Delta region but the naval and air commands refuse to say whether a submarine base has been found.

The Gurupy Delta would be, roughly, the center for a radius of action southward toward Natal and northward toward the Gulanas, cutting the South Atlantic trade routes.

It was recalled that all Axis submarine attacks as well as Brazilian Air Force attacks and sinkings of enemy submarines have occurred in this region.

It was learned recently that there have been mysterious movements of unexplained small surface craft which were believed might be carrying fuel and food to a rendezvous with submarines along lonely inlets where trees hide the shore line from observation.

Attacks on shipping off the Brazilian coast have diminished since the Brazilian Air Force and United States Naval Patrol planes attacked four submarines and definitely sank two late in May. No submarines were reported sighted thus far in June but several attacks on shipping have been reported, with at least one sinking.

Argentines Angry

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, June 25 (AP)—Argentina's chances of remaining on the war's sidelines grew slimmer today as animosity against Germany mounted over the torpedo-sinking of an Argentine merchantman and a new burst of hostility flared against the Republic's "prudent neutrality."

The critical international situation developed simultaneously with an internal crisis over the decision of long-inactive President Ortiz to resign, leaving the presidency to Acting President Castillo, author of Argentina's middle-of-the-road foreign policy.

The national indignation over the sinking of the State merchant fleet vessel Rio Tercero was reflected in a protest to Berlin, which Dr. Castillo described as "categoric and energetic."

It was reflected also in the decision of the Chamber of Deputies last night to ask Ruiz Guiñazú whether the time had not come to rupture relations with the Axis.

He was called to appear July 2 to answer the legislators' questions. If Argentina should break off relations with the Axis, Chile would be the only Latin American Nation left on terms of formal friendliness with Germany, Japan and Italy.

'Chile Has No Plans'

SANTIAGO, Chile, June 25 (AP)—Foreign Minister Ernesto Barros was reported to have told a secret session of the Senate yesterday that the Chilean Government had no plans to change its policy of continuing relations with Axis powers.

The nature of the Foreign Minister's declaration was not officially disclosed, but the newspaper El Imparcial reported he told the Senate "there is no reason to change the present international position of Chile despite the pressure being exerted."

The newspaper said Senators and Deputies of the parties, which are campaigning for rupture of relations with the Axis, interrupted Minister Barros frequently with attacks both in the morning and afternoon sessions.

Chile and Argentina are the only nations in the Western Hemisphere still maintaining relations with the Axis powers.

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New Films on Boston Screens—Brazilian Educator at Wellesley

Miss Temple At Paramount And Fenway

Shirley Temple has probably lost count of the number of times she has impersonated the poor little girl who cracks the crust of high society. In "Miss Annie Rooney," now at the Paramount and Fenway, the situation is embellished with a romance between Annie (Miss Temple) and Marty White (Dickie Moore), a society youth of 16.

Miss Temple maintains her poise and cheerfulness. The charm which made her a phenomenal child star and the technique which kept her one are still apparent, except that her childish ways have developed into youthful dignity and good sense. She plays easily and naturally a 'teen-age youngster whose literary education is a compound of two Shaws—George Bernard and Artie.

There is some amusing business about a little girl who dreams romantically in terms of "Pygmalion" and Juliet, but who is very much 'hep' to the "jive." Though jitterbugging is possibly the ugliest form of dancing, it has humorous aspects. What spoils things is the intrusion of the grownups.

Annie's father, Tim Rooney, is a penniless promoter (William Gargan) who maintains a home by his earnings selling insurance. Mainstay of the Rooney economic structure, however, is Grandpop (Guy Kibbee) with his policeman's pension. Tim seizes the occasion of Annie's presence at Marty White's birthday party to appear uninvited and demonstrate his formula for synthetic rubber. The results are sufficiently familiar to require no repetition.

Working with George Bruce's screen play, Edwin L. Marin shuttles the story back and forth from the Rooney tenement to the White penthouse. Messrs. Gargan and Kibbee derive what humor they can from the visionary Rooneys. Mr. Moore does nicely as Marty. Peggy Ryan is bright and funny as Annie's friend. Marty's rival is acted by Roland Dupree.

The companion feature "In Old California" is a Western with the usual fisticuffs and gunfire. John Wayne does the part of a stalwart apothecary from Boston, who challenges mob rule in old Sacramento, and wins the day and the lady. The climax of the story centers about the delivery of medical supplies to the miners in spite of the efforts of villains to block the shipment. Albert Dekker heads the villains. A saloon hostess is played by Binnie Barnes. Patsy Kelly and Edgar Kennedy—for comedy relief—Helen Parrish and Dick Purcell are among those in the cast. William McGann directed.

'Watch on Rhine' Sundays

Beginning this week end, performances of "Watch on the Rhine" at the Majestic Theater will be given Sunday evenings and omitted on Mondays. Approval of Actors' Equity Council, it is announced, has been granted for Sunday performances of legitimate plays in Boston for the duration of the war under the same conditions as in New York and Washington.

Christian Science Programs
For Friday, June 26

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc. Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

4:45 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW, 6.04mc, 15.35mc, 11.79mc, Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

© United Artists

Roland Dupree and Shirley Temple
In "Miss Annie Rooney," now at the Paramount and Fenway

Friendly Intercourse Is Held As Best 'Good Neighbor' Policy

By Donald Messenger
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., June 25—In building "Good Neighbor" relations in the New World, friendly human intercourse and contacts are far more important than high-sounding phrases and impressive movements, says Dr. Hernane Tavares de Sa, Brazilian journalist and educator, who spoke this morning and last night at the New England Institute of International Relations, now in session at Wellesley College.

With the humorous informality of a real neighbor, Dr. Tavares discussed obstacles in the way of closer relations between Latin America and the United States—and in each case showed how these obstacles are being turned into opportunities.

Makes Them Welcome

The best ambassadors of goodwill today, he declared, are the exchange students and professors. The presence of young men and women from the United States, in Latin American universities, is doing more to cultivate real understanding and friendship than any amount of skilfully prepared propaganda, he added.

The fact that these students have not come to Latin America merely to make money quickly, but because they are sincerely interested in it and its people—and want to know them better—makes them welcome at once. And the friendships that are formed as a result are likely to be the nucleus for real understanding between northern and southern New World neighbors.

The presence of these students is counteracting the effect of many years in which numbers of Americans, working for large exporting concerns and others exploiting South American resources, have chosen to regard themselves as voluntary exiles, and to keep entirely apart from the life of the countries in which they are working. The fact that they have usually spoken of "serving a term in Latin America" and have generally maintained what is often called the "exile mentality" has been a marked hindrance to better understanding between New World peoples.

Living in small, closed, foreign circles, Dr. Tavares explained, these Americans—who have expatriated themselves temporarily in order to earn enough to return home and live the rest of their lives there in comfort—have often imitated similar British groups. But for some unexplainable reason, he said, Latin Americans accept British habits—such as failure to learn the native language, even in long years of residence—with amused good humor. But they have always seemed to resent American imitation of these habits.

Impressions Overcome

But now, fortunately, by the presence of many American students and other visitors who regard friendship with individual Latin Americans as well worth while, the impressions created by such small cliques are being overcome.

Probably, Dr. Tavares said, the change in Latin American feeling regarding the United States in the last decade—largely due to the new attitude expressed by such men as Cordell Hull, President Roosevelt and Sumner Welles—is as remarkable as any shift in opinion all through history. In place of resentment at 50 years or more of what has generally been described as "Yankee imperialism" and "dollar diplomacy" there has grown up a real feeling of common interests.

The Brazilian Government, he reported, is so delighted with the effects of exchanging students, that despite the war, it intends to send 1,000 of its own young men and women to the United States in the coming college year. For it is realized that although friendship ordinarily is not something that can be forced or hurried, it is necessary in the present emergency to speed the "Good Neighbor Policy."

Friends at Once

As Dr. Tavares put it: "Not only we must be friends, but we must be friends at once!"

One great obstacle to understanding that must be overcome quickly, he explained, is the impression — largely created by American movies and carefully cultivated by Axis broadcasts now—that the United States is "godless and materialistic." Most Latin Americans, he said, have no conception of the important part religion played in the settlement of the United States and in its life today. And they do not realize the great degree of religious toleration and understanding between Protestants, Roman Catholics and Jews, which exists in it.

Last week, he told the conference, he was talking on this point to Nelson Rockefeller, whose special work now is to develop "Good Neighbor" relations in a cultural way. Mr. Rockefeller agreed that it would be well worth while to make special efforts to give neighbor republics a clear picture of the tolerant emphasis on religion in the United States. "A simple statement of the facts," said Dr. Tavares, "would do untold good."

Newer Obstacle

Another newer obstacle to understanding, he continued, is the fact that "a little knowledge is a dangerous thing"—and today millions of Americans have acquired a certain factual knowledge of Latin America, but without the imponderables which, in the southern republics are all-important. This difficulty can only be overcome, he believes, by increasing knowledge still more—and especially by multiplying personal friendships.

One fact which must always be remembered, Dr. Tavares said, is that actually there is no such thing as Latin America—or an average Latin American. There are a score of different republics, filled with very different types of people, faced by different problems. And this is a hard thing to understand for Americans who live in a great country unified by language, the press, the radio and a common basis of Anglo-Saxon traditions and customs.

By a Staff Photographer

At the New England Institute of International Relations

A scene on the Wellesley College Campus where many informal discussions are held on the shady lawns. Inset: Left, George Selleck, Director of the Institute. Center, Vera Micheles Dean, specialist on Russian affairs, who lectures tonight. Right, Dr. Hernane Tavares de Sa, Brazilian educator and journalist, who lectured this morning and last night.

Inflation, Wages, Taxes to Be Topic On Radio Tonight

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

"Wages, Taxes, and Inflation" will be the subject of tonight's "America's Town Meeting." The speakers will be Walter Reuther, director of the General Motors Department of the United Automobile Workers, and consultant for OPM, Chester Davis, president of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, and Clinton Davidson, fiduciary counsel. Blue-WHDH, 9 p. m.

Francis B. Sayre, United States Commissioner to the Philippines will talk on "The Issues at Stake for Free People," CBS-WEEI, 11 p. m.

Columbia Film Plans

Columbia's 1942-43 program will offer 48 feature films, 16 Westerns, 130 short subjects, and four serials. There will be four Rita Hayworth productions, Kaufman and Hart's "The American Way," a Jerome Kern musical, Paul Muni's "The Commandos," two Technicolor productions, and a Cole Porter musical.

Tentative projects on the list include "The Gay Senorita," costarring Rita Hayworth and Fred Astaire; "Miss Grant Takes Richmond," co-starring Miss Hayworth and Melvyn Douglas; a Cary Grant-Rosalind Russell production; an Irene Dunne-Melvyn Douglas production; "Wild Is the River," based on a Louis Bromfield novel; "Knights Without Armor," a story of guerrilla warfare, starring Olivia de Havilland and Brian Aherne; and "The Return of Mr. Jordan," from the screen play by Harry Segall, who won the academy award for writing "Here Comes Mr. Jordan."

Among the short subjects will be "America Sings With Kate Smith." This will mark the return of the singer to the screen in a series sponsored by and with the net profits going to the USO.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—
"My Sister Eileen," comedy by Joseph Fields and Jerome Chodorov, featuring Betty Furness, Leo Chalzell, Georgette Leslie and King Calder. 8:30. Matinees, Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Majestic—
"Watch on the Rhine," by Lillian Hellman, starring Walter Gilbert, Jessie Royce Landis and Cecilia Loftus. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Summer Theaters

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—
"Theater," by Somerset Maugham, starring Elissa Landi. 8:40. Matinee Saturday at 2:40.

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall—8:30.
March, "Oxford Street," from "London Again" ..... Eric Coates
Overture to "Mignon" ..... Thomas
Polka from "Schwanda, the Bagpipe Player" ..... Weinberger
Finale from the Violin Concerto in E major ..... Mendelssohn
(The solo part performed by the combined first violins)
Suite from "Peer Gynt" ..... Grieg
Two Latvian Peasant Dances ..... Kalnins
Finale from the Fourth Symphony ..... Tchaikovsky
Variations on "Pop Goes the Weasel" ..... Cailliet
"Jealousy," Gypsy Tango ..... Gade
Russian Sailors' Dance, from "The Red Poppy" ..... Gliere

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Nazi Agent" Conrad Veidt. 2:25, 5:25, 8:25. "Laburnum Grove." Edmund Gwenn and Cedric Hardwicke. 3:50, 6:50, 9:50.

Fenway—
"Miss Annie Rooney," Shirley Temple. 1, 4, 7, 10:05. "In Old California," John Wayne and Binnie Barnes. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:35.

Keith Memorial—
"My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature, John Sutton and Carole Landis. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. "The Night Before the Divorce," Lynn Bari, Mary Beth Hughes. 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:55, 9:05.

Kenmore—
"Peg of Old Drury," Anna Neagle and Cedric Hardwick. 1, 4, 6:55, 9:55. "Second Chorus," Fred Astaire and Paulette Goddard. 2:15, 5:15, 8:15.

Metropolitan—
"To the Shores of Tripoli," John Payne, Maureen O'Hara and Randolph Scott. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. "The Remarkable Andrew," Brian Donlevy, William Holden and Ellen Drew. 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:25.

Modern—
"In This Our Life," Bette Davis, Olivia de Havilland. 11:05 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:40. "Always in My Heart," Kay Francis and Walter Huston. 9:25 a. m., 12:55, 4:30, 8:05.

Orpheum—
"Tennessee Flat," Spencer Tracy, Hedy Lamarr and John Garfield. 9:15 a. m., 12:30, 3:45, 7, 10:10. "Fingers at the Window," Lew Ayres, Laraine Day and Basil Rathbone. 11:05 a. m., 2:20, 5:35, 8:50.

Paramount—
"Miss Annie Rooney," Shirley Temple. 11:20 a. m., 2:50, 6:15, 9:45. "In Old California," John Wayne and Binnie Barnes. 9:40 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8.

RKO-Boston—
"The Falcon Takes Over," George Sanders, Lynn Bari. 9:50 a. m., 12:40, 3:25, 6:10, 9. "The Gold Rush," Charlie Chaplin. 11:05 a. m., 4:40, 7:25, 10:10.

Scollay—
"In This Our Life," Bette Davis, Olivia de Havilland. 11:35 a. m., 2:55, 6:15, 9:40. "Always in My Heart," Kay Francis and Walter Huston. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8.

South Station Theater—
"Glacier Park and Waterton Lake." "Byrd's Antarctic Expedition." "Strange Animals of Australia." "Andy Clyde Comedy," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Tortilla Flat," Spencer Tracy, Hedy Lamarr and John Garfield. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:30, 10:05. "Fingers at the Window," Lew Ayres, Laraine Day and Basil Rathbone. 1:30, 5:05, 8:40.

Telepix—
"Defense of Moscow," Bugs in "Wacky Wabbit," "Grantland Rice," "Picture People," "Donald Duck," "Soarin' Stars," "At the Country Fair." "Ted Weems and Orchestra," 30 minutes of latest news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Tower of Terror," 9:45 a. m., 12:20 2:50, 5:20, 7:45, 10:10. "Treat 'Em Rough," Eddie Albert. 11 a. m., 1:35 4:10, 6:35, 9.

Uptown—
"The Wife Takes a Flyer," Joan Bennett and Franchot Tone. 1:15, 4:40, 8:10. "Saboteur," Robert Cummings, Priscilla Lane. 2:45, 6:10, 9:40.

Washington Street Olympia—
"True to the Army," Judy Canova and Jerry Colonna. 10:35 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 6:55, 9:45. "Whispering Ghost," Milton Berle. 9:15 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:40, 8:25.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capital: "Rio Rita," Abbott and Costello. "Drums of the Congo." Stuart Erwin. 1:45, 8.

Allston: "What's Cookin'," with the Andrew Sisters, "Secrets of Wasteland." Bill Boyd. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Saboteur," Robert Cummings and Priscilla Lane. "Butch Minds the Baby," Virgina Bruce. 1:45, 8.

Regent: "Lady is Willing," Marlene Dietrich and Fred MacMurray. "Three Cockeyed Sailors." 2. Evenings continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Playmates," Kay Kyser and John Barrymore. "Gentleman After Dark." Brian Donlevy. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Joe Smith, American," Robert Young. 3:24, 9:34. "Mr. Bug Goes to Town." 1:59, 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Mister V." Leslie Howard. 3:20, 6:30, 9:45. "The Wife Takes a Flyer." John Bennett and Franchot Tone. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

Brookline Village: "Mexican Spitfire at Sea," Lupe Velez. 1:45, 5:10, 8:06. "The Invaders," Laurence Olivier. 3:26, 6:22, 9:29.

Cleveland Circle: "Larceny, Inc.," Edward G. Robinson. "Nazi Agent," Conrad Veidt. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "True to the Army," Judy Canova and Allan Jones. "Whispering Ghosts," Milton Berle and Brenda Joyce. 2 and 8.

Harvard: "Vanishing Virginian," Frank Morgan. "Outlaws of the Desert," William Boyd. 2 and 8.

University: "A Bedtime Story," Loretta Young, Fredric March. 3:05, 6:20, 9:45. "The Bugle Sounds," Wallace Beery. 1:30, 4:40, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Captains of the Clouds," James Cagney. "Almost Married," Jane Frazee. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Tough as They Come," with the East Side Kids. "Shepherd of the Ozarks," Weaver Brothers. 2. Evenings 7:30-11.

Strand: "True to the Army." Judy Canova. 3:17, 9:17. "Whispering Ghosts," Brenda Joyce. 1:55, 7:55.

Codman Square: "My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope and Madeleine Carroll. 1:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Larceny, Inc.," Edward G. Robinson. "Vanishing Virginian," Frank Morgan. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Captains of the Clouds," James Cagney. 2:51, 7, 9:28. "Niagara Falls," Marjorie Woodworth. 2:04, 8:45.

Park: "Two Yanks in Trinidad," Pat O'Brien. "Gentleman at Heart," Carole Landis and Cesar Romero. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Courtship of Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. "Roxie Hart," Ginger Rogers. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Larceny, Inc.," Edward G. Robinson. 3:36, 9:51. "The Vanishing Virginian," Frank Morgan. 1:54, 8:09.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope and Madeleine Carroll. "Mayor of 44th Street," George Murphy and Ann Shirley. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Roxie Hart," Ginger Rogers. 2:30, 8:15. "Born to Sing," Virginia Weidler. 5, 9.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "Unfinished Business," Irene Dunne and Robert Montgomery. "Sealed Lips," William Gargan. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "All America Co-ed," F. Langford and J. Downes. 2, 5:12, 8:25. "Saboteur," Robert Cummings and Priscilla Lane. 2:54, 6:02, 9:18.

Maplewood: "Shanghai Gesture," Gene Tierney, Walter Huston. 3:36, 9:31. "All That Money Can Buy," Edward Arnold and Ann Shirley. 1:45, 7:40.

Mystic: "Whispering Ghosts," Milton Berle and Brenda Joyce. 2:03, 8:25. "Remember Pearl Harbor," Don Barry and Alan Curtis. 3:25, 7, 9:45.

Strand: "Wife Takes a Flyer," Franchot Tone and Joan Bennett. 3:20, 8:35. "Mystery of Marie Roget," Patric Knowles. 2:15, 7, 10.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Whispering Ghosts," Brenda Joyce. 1:52, 1:52. "True to the Army," Allan Jones and Judy Canova. 3:22, 9:22.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Male Animal." Henry Fonda and Olivia de Havilland. "North of the Klondike," Brod Crawford and Lon Chaney. 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "To Be or Not to Be," Carole Lombard and Jack Benny. 3:30, 8:20. "Frisco Lil," Irene Hervey. 2:20, 6:45, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Larceny, Inc.," Edward G. Robinson. "Fly by Night," Nancy Kelley. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK — Colonial: "Stardust on the Sage," Gene Autry. "Remember Pearl Harbor," Donald Barry. 1:45, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Roxie Hart" Ginger Rogers. "Joe Smith, American," Robert Young. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Jungle Book," Sabu. "Gentleman at Heart," Carole Landis and Cesar Romero. 2 and 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "S. O. S. Coast Guard." Ralph Byrd and Bela Lugosi. "She's in the Army." Veda Anna Borg. 2 and 8.

Strand: "Mister V." Leslie Howard. "Frisco Lil." Irene Harvey and Kent Taylor. 2 and 8.

REVERE — Revere: "Saboteur." Priscilla Lane and Robert Cummings "Don't Get Personal." Hugh Herbert and Mischa Auer. 2 and 8.

Boulevard: "Saboteur." Priscilla Lane and Robert Cummings. "Don't Get Personal." Hugh Herbert and Mischa Auer. 2 and 8.

SAUGUS — Drive-In Theater: "I Wake Up Screaming." Betty Grable, Victor Mature and Carole Landis. "Niagara Falls," Marjorie Woodworth and Zasu Pitts. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "The Male Animal," Henry Fonda and Olivia de Havilland "Gentleman at Heart," Cesar Romero and Carole Landis. 2 and 8.

Strand: "To Be or Not to Be," Jack Benny and Carole Lombard. "Wild Bill Hickok Rides," Bruce Cabot and Constance Bennett. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON — Strand: "Swamp Water," Walter Huston and Walter Brennan. "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

Broadway: "To Be or Not to Be," Jack Benny and Carole Lombard. "Man Who Returned to Life," John Howard 1:45 Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Courtship of Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. "Four Jacks and a Jill," Ray Bolger and Anne Shirley. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45 p. m.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Borrowed Hero," Alan Baxter and Florence Rice. 2:06, 7:51. "The Invaders," Leslie Howard and Raymond Massey. 3:20, 9:05.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "True to the Army," Judy Canova, Allan Jones. "Whispering Ghosts," Brenda Joyce. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Lady for a Night," Joan Blondell and John Wayne. "Story Pays Off," Rochelle Hudson. 1:45, 7:45.

Coolidge: "Roxie Hart." Ginger Rogers. "Torpedo Boat," Richard Arlen and Jean Parker. 2 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Mister V." Leslie Howard. "Adventures of Martin Eden." Glenn Ford and Claire Trevor. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "The Invaders," Laurence Olivier and Leslie Howard. "Blondie's Blessed Event," Penny Singleton. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "Roxie Hart," Ginger Rogers. "Joe Smith, American," Robert Young. 1:30, 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "2 Latins from Manhattan," Joan Davis and Jinx Falkenburg. "Secrets of the Lone Wolf." Warren William and Ruth Ford. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

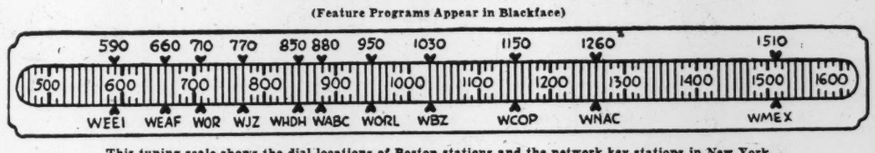
WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Playmates," Kay Kyser and John Barrymore. 3:25, 6:30, 9:30. "Our Russian Front," Walter Huston. 2:35, 8:20.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, June 26
12 noon WMEX 1510kc.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLU	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"David Harum": sk.	"Prescott Presents"	"Against the Storm": sk.	Army-Navy Ceremonies.	Afternoon Rhapsody ...
3:15	News Reports	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins": sketch.	Boston Braves-St. Louis	Afternoon Rhapsody ...
3:30	News; Hollywood ..	Dance music	"Pepper Young's Family'	baseball game	Afternoon Rhapsody ...
3:45	Jobs for Victory..	'15 Min. from Broadway'	"Right to Happiness"...	Boston Braves-St. Louis	Price Control; Orchestra
4:00	"Swing Time"	Songs of the Islands ...	'Backstage Wife': sketch	baseball game	Dance Matinee .....
4:15	Interviews	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas": sketch.	Boston Braves-St. Louis	Dance Matinee .....
4:30	Studio Speaker	Club Matinee: variety....	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch.	baseball game	Dance Matinee .....
4:45	Press News	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown".	Boston Braves-St. Louis	Dance Matinee .....
5:00	Musical Camera:	Afternoon Symphony	"When a Girl Marries".	baseball game	Dance Matinee .....
5:15	Jean Collins; orch.	Afternoon Symphony	"Portia Faces Life"....	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee .....
5:30	Songs; Jay Wesley.	"Flying Patrol": drama.	Jack Dalton, songs....	Sports Matinee	Sports; Music .....
5:45	Ben Bernie: music.	'Wanderer of Wasteland'	Salon Serenade	Sports Comments	News Service .....
6:00	News comment	War Headlines; Sports .	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Sports comments .....
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs..	News; War Commentary	Herb Lewis, songs.....	Sports Roundup	Sports; Waltz Time....
6:30	Frazier Hunt, News	Variety Show	Sports Digest; Music....	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today..	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports: Music'l Rend'zv's	Sports results .....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"..	"Easy Aces": sketch....	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory.....
7:15	Glenn Miller's Or..	"Mr. Keen": sketch.....	News of the World.....	"Date With a Disc"....	Richard Salinger, news.
7:30	"Maudie's Diary":	Civic Production	Al Pearce's Gang.....	"Confidentially Yours"..	Andre Kostelanetz' Music
7:45	dramatic sketch..	Frontline Headlines	Al Pearce's Gang.....	"Inside of Sports".....	Treasury Star Parade..
8:00	'Death Valley Days'	"Tintypes": Joe Rines'	Frank Morgan, Fanny	Alfred Wallenstein's	Larry Adler's Music....
8:15	'Death Valley Days'	Orchestra	Brice; guests; orchestra	"Sinfonietta"	Price Control; Songs...
8:30	Jim Backus Show:	"Sur Les Boulevards"..	The Aldrich Family:	'It Pays to Be Ignorant':	"Songs of the Range"..
8:45	c'm'dy; songs; news	Raymond Clapper News.	dramatic sketch	quiz show	Negro Spirituals .....
9:00	Major Bowes' Ama-	America's Town Meeting:	Music Hall: Bing Crosby	Gabriel Heatter, news....	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	teur program	"Wages, Taxes and In-	Mary Martin; Victor	News Service	cal Album": records...
9:30	"Big Town": drama	flation"	Borge; orchestra; Music	'Americans at the	Classical Album .....
9:45	"Big Town": drama	Town Meeting; Jingles..	Maids; guests	Ramparts': music-drama	Classical Album .....
10:00	"First Line": de-	Lum 'n' Abner	Rudy Vallee; Joan Davis;	Raymond Gram Swing..	News report .....
10:15	fense program	Swing Parade	guests; orchestra	Brazil presents: music..	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	Talks	Band Music; Sports.....	"Your War": drama....	Abe Lyman's Orchestra.	Dick Jurgens' Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	News Here and Abroad..	"Your War": drama....	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra..	Horace Heidt's Orchestra
11:00	Hon. Francis B.	Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Drama Shop: "Devil's
11:15	Sayre	News Service	Music You Want.....	J. B. Priestley: recorded	Henchmen" .....
11:30	Francis B. Sayre...	Fishermen's Program ..	Music You Want.....	Dick Jurgens' Orchestra	Day's End: music.....
11:45	Johnny Long's Or..	Guy Lombardo's Orch...	News Service	Dick Jurgens' Orchestra	Day's End; News.....

Friday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music.....	News; Musical Clock....	Organ Melodies	.....
7:15	Uncle Elmer	Newscast	Musical Clock; News....	News Service	.....
7:30	Music; News	Religious program	Musical Clock	Garden Talk; Music....	.....
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	Religious program; News	News	Musical Clock	.....
8:00	News of the World.	Adrian O'Brien: music	Chet Gaylord, songs....	News Service	Five Star News.....
8:15	Shopping talk	and time	Military Band; News....	"George & Dixie": News	Post Exchange .....
8:30	Carl Moore: variety	Music of Many Lands...	Morning Toast: Fred and	Ruth Moss Interviews...	Post Exchange .....
8:45	Carl Moore; News..	News; Music	Posey	Ruth Moss Interviews...	Mahlon Merrick's Orch.
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue..	Fishermen's News	News; Hum and Strum...	News and Rhythm.....	Scandinavian Melodies ..
9:15	Ambitious Guest	"Breakfast Club"	"Funny Money Man"...	"All Hail to You".....	Scandinavian Melodies ..
9:30	Songs in the Wind.	"Breakfast Club"	News; Melodeers	Organ; Vocalists	"Your Morning Pickup"
9:45	"Thus We Live"...	"Breakfast Club"	Shopping News	Musical Roundup	"Your Morning Pickup"
10:00	"Valiant Lady": sk.	Air Express Music.....	"Bess Johnson": sketch	Recorded BBC News....	Quincy Bible Study Hour
10:15	American Stories ..	Helen Hiett, News.....	"Bachelor's Children" ..	"Sing and Swing Shop".	"Handy Andy".....
10:30	"Stepmother"	Betty Pierce, talk.....	"Help Mate": drama...	Organ Recital	"Shopping With You"..
10:45	"Food Fair"	Morning Serenade	"Mary Marlin": sketch..	Treasury Star Parade..	"Shopping With You"..
11:00	Clara-Lu-'n'-Em ..	'Second Husband": sk..	"The Bartons": sketch..	New England Cupboard.	Talk; Orchestra .....
11:15	News; Music	"Honeymoon Hill": sk...	"Vic and Sade": sketch..	Australian News	Organ recital .....
11:30	"Bright Horizons"..	"John's Other Wife": sk.	"Road of Life": sketch..	Yankee House Party: va-	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45	"Aunt Jenny": sk..	'Just Plain Bill": sketch	"David Harum": sketch.	riety; orchestra	News Service .....
12:00	Kate Smith, talk..	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum...	Boake Carter, News....	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister": sketch	Jerry O'Leary's Quiz...	"Judy and Jane": sketch	"Gene and Glenn".....	Circle C Ranch Boys...
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	News Service	Defense; Music	Italian Melodies .....
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"...	Hour	Terrace Room Ensemble.	Musical Roundup; Orchid	Italian Melodies .....
1:00	"Life Beautiful" ..	War Commentary	Mildred Carlson, talk...	News Service	Council for Democracy..
1:15	Serial drama	Gospel Songs	Treasury Star Parade...	Marjorie Mills Hour....	Musical Mailbox .....
1:30	"Vic and Sade": sk.	Summer Serenade with	"Rubber for Victory"...	Marjorie Mills Hour....	Leona Vanni, soprano....
1:45	"Road of Life"...	Margaret Janis	News Service	Cedric Foster, News....	D'Artega's Orchestra ..
2:00	Serial drama	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	"Light of the World"..	Musical Roundup	Victory program .....
2:15	Serial drama	Dance Music	"Grimm's Daughter": sk.	Musical Roundup; News,	Leatherneck Parade ...
2:30	'We Sing and Learn'	Air Express Music	Guiding Light: drama...	Marching Along	Jean Harper, songs....
2:45	"The Goldbergs" ...	Fishermen's Program ...	Betty Crocker	Baseball Interviews	News Service .....
3:00	"David Harum": sk.	Prescott Presents	"Against the Storm"...	Boston Braves - Chicago	Afternoon Rhapsody ...
3:15	H. Marble, news...	Prescott Presents	"Ma Perkins": sketch..	baseball game	Afternoon Rhapsody ...
3:30	News; Hollywood ..	News; Men of the Sea..	'Pepper Young's Family'	Boston Braves - Chicago	Afternoon Rhapsody ...
3:45	"Swing Time": Talk	Southernaires: quartet .	"Right to Happiness"...	baseball game	Afternoon Rhapsody ...
4:00	David Cheskin's Or.	Home Topics	'Backstage Wife"	Boston Braves - Chicago	Dance Matinee: record-
4:15	Victory at Home..	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas": sketch.	baseball game	ings .....
4:30	Exploring Space	Club Matinee: variety..	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Boston Braves - Chicago	Dance Matinee: record-
4:45	Press News	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	baseball game	ings .....
5:00	"Musical Camera":	Afternoon Symphony ...	"When a Girl Marries",	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee: record-
5:15	Jean Collins; orch,	Afternoon Symphony ...	"Portia Faces Life"....	Sports Matinee	ings .....
5:30	Songs; Orchestra ..	"Flying Patrol": drama.	Jack Dalton, songs.....	Sports Matinee	Sports; Music .....
5:45	Ben Bernie, Music..	'Wanderer of Wasteland'	Salon Serenade	Sports Comments	News Service; Talk....
6:00	News Reports	News; Sports	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Sports reports .....
6:15	Hedda Hopper	News Service	Herb Lewis, songs.....	Sports Roundup	Sports; Waltz Time....
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Variety Show	Sports Digest; Music...	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today..	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports: Music'l Rend'zv's	Sports results .....
7:0	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Songs for Supper"...	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.; News.	March to Victory.....
7:15	"Dear John": sk..	Geoffrey Harwood, Talk	News of the World.....	"Date With a Disc"...	Richard Salinger, news.
7:30	"Cues and Miscues";	"The Lone Ranger"...	Grand Central Station:	"Red Ryder": drama...	Irish Ballads .....
7:45	quiz show; Bands.	drama	dramatic sketch	"Red Ryder": drama...	Treasury Parade .....
8:00	Kate Smith Hour:	"Academy Award":	Lucille Manners; Ross	"Sizing Up the News"...	Musical Comed

Congregational Church Delegates Conclude Sessions in New Hampshire

Council Has Program For Better World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., June 25—The General Council of Congregational Christian Churches, which was concluded today and which was attended by more than 1,800 participants, worked out, through a committee, a "Statment of Social Ideals," which it took under consideration and will present for study to the churches through the country. The "Statement" foresees a better world order, based on responsible states organized into a world authority. The "Ideals" presuppose an organization with power to act, to guarantee, to prevent, to regulate, and to restrict.

According to the Statement, "the state has a responsibility under God to preserve public order, to administer justice under law, and to extend the areas of social cooperation. It is the duty of the state to encourage individual and social development through education, freedom of thought, expression, and association, and the prevention of arbitrary and unjust treatment of minority groups."

It continues: "Since we believe that God wills a warless world, we shall strive to end war-breeding international anarchy. The alternative is some form of legal, political, and economic organization for the world community.

"Politically, it would limit the sovereignty and functions of national states. It would be equipped with agencies for consultation and co-operation, and be flexible enough to provide for peaceful change to meet changing needs.

Regulation of Trade

"Economically, it would regulate international trade and investment, access to natural resources, and movements of populations for the benefit of all mankind.

"Dependencies not yet capable of self-government should be administered as a common trust by agencies of the world authority."

This "world authority" would apparently be a kind of supreme state. The Ideals appear to require the same extension of state control in internal matters as in international matters. Their Statement says "the economic system will be so modified as to distribute widely the goods which technology can now produce in abundance. The social will . . . will be implemented in times of peace to guarantee universal work opportunity and so to produce and distribute consumer goods as to free men from want."

There is also to be "democratically controlled social planning" and a "reconstruction of agriculture in which dependent farm tenancy is transformed into autonomous farm ownership."

A resolution was adopted commending the "conscientious efforts of the military authorities to make the evacuation (of the Japanese) humane and to improve the living conditions in the temporary assembly centers." However, the Council "deplored the fact that all persons with any Japanese blood, citizens as well as aliens, were as a group subjected to evacuation, without hearing or other means of determining loyalty," even though "national security justified the evacuation of Japanese residing in vital military areas on the West Coast."

Rights of Children

It was resolved that "our churches and people rededicate themselves to the proposition that all the children of America, without reference to class, race, or creed, shall have the unrestricted privilege of attaining the full rights of citizenship."

It was recommended that the church make good its failure "to win and maintain the confidence, respect and participation of workers and their families." Also, that it do all possible to improve the conditions of women and children in war industries.

Also, the Council accepted a report by Dr. Albert Palmer, Chairman of the Committee on Conscientious Objectors, in which they were characterized as "high-minded and devoted young men, who have the courage of what they feel are their deep Christian convictions."

"These boys seek no sheltered life," the report said. "They are eager to face hardships and danger at home or overseas, if only they can do it to save life and not destroy it." R. H. M.

Skyglow Issue

Stores, factories, hotels and restaurants are blamed for the skyglow that still troubles defense administrators along the Connecticut shore. Col. Samuel H. Fisher, State Administrator, said this week that every complaint had concerned some commercial establishment. Private dwellings are dimmed out satisfactorily, he said.

Associated Press Photo

Netherlands Royalty in Berkshires

Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands (right) who arrived in Stockbridge, Mass., yesterday en route to Lee, where her daughter, Princess Juliana (left) has leased an estate for the summer. With them Princess Juliana's two daughters, Irene, aged 3 (left), and Beatrix, 4½ (right). The Queen arrived in Ottawa on June 18, after an airplane flight from England which was not only her first Atlantic crossing, but her first trip in a plane as well.

Air Service For Chinese Aid Described

How airplanes carrying 9,000 tons of supplies into China each month could replace the loss of the Burma Road was told today by H. D. Fong, economic expert of the Chinese Ministry of Economics.

Writing in the current issue of the Harvard Business Review, he said such a project would be contingent on "necessary arrangements, including gasoline, servicing facilities and air bases. . . ."

Mr. Fong wrote that President Roosevelt "evidently had this possibility in mind" when he said in a radio address April 28 that "ways will be found to deliver airplanes and munitions of war to the armies of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek."

The Chinese economist contended that Japan's economic reorganization of occupied China had produced only limited gains, while free China had greatly strengthened herself economically.

In particular, Japan has failed to make occupied China a source of supply of foodstuffs and raw materials, Mr. Fong said, adding that mass resistance in occupied China through substitution of subsistence for cash crops by the rural population bitterly disappointed the Japanese military.

By contrast, he continued, free China has relocated hundreds of factories with thousands of workmen, built thousands of miles of roads and has enjoyed agricultural prosperity.

Crops yields in free China have increased more than 30 per cent and a network of 150,000 co-operative societies has been built up with a total membership of 8,000,000, Mr. Fong said.

Brick Salvaging By Boys Stopped

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., June 25 (AP)—The "vacation money" jobs of about 70 youngsters in their early 'teens who were salvaging bricks for the city at one-half cent a brick ended abruptly here upon the objection of a Massachusetts labor inspector.

The inspector contended the city could not engage children under 16 years of age, while Mayor Faxon Bowen, who had issued the appeal for youngsters to salvage the bricks, termed the stoppage "pin-headed folly."

The youngsters were paid off at the Mayor's office and Mayor Bowen estimated they had salvaged about 8,109 bricks.

Would Drain River In Rubber Search

The Pittsfield, Mass., Salvage Committee will stop at no end in their search for rubber. Members of the committee have received permission to have the East Branch of the Housatonic River drained so that they may collect old rubber refuse that lies on the bottom. Townsmen owning rubber boots have been asked to volunteer their services for the project.

Fast Finish Is Sought In Rubber Race

Only one-third the distance to Massachusetts' rubber scrap goal of 10,000,000 pounds, citizens were urged today to do their utmost to regain the lead in the race for rubber.

"Massachusetts got off in front in a pro-rata collection of rubber; during the early days of the drive we led the nation," Gurth F. Chambers, Chairman of the Massachusetts Salvage Committee, said. "Then there was a letdown and we have allowed other sections to take the pace away from us. We must make up our lost ground in the five short days remaining."

A similar stand was taken by June C. Richdale, Chairman of the Petroleum Industries Committee. "Between now and June 30 Massachusetts must exert extraordinary effort if we are to finish among the leaders in the drive for scrap rubber," Mr. Richdale said. "I shall be grateful to the newspapers and all other informative agencies if they will continue to drive home the desperateness of the rubber situation to Massachusetts men and women."

No exact tally of the rubber collection is yet available, nor will it be completed for several days after the drive close June 30, Mr. Richdale said. However, bulk stations now hold more than one-third the 10,000,000 pounds unofficially reported as Massachusetts' quota. This does not include scrap rubber in filling stations or collection bins, in automobile graveyards, or donated to charitable institutions.

Bushnell Aid Leaves for Army

J. Burke Sullivan, Assistant Attorney General, left today for active duty as a Captain in the United States Army Air Force Intelligence Division.

Mr. Sullivan was first appointed Assistant Attorney General in 1938 by Paul A. Dever, and was reappointed by Mr. Bushnell when he took office in January, 1941.

From 1931 to 1936, Mr. Sullivan served as an Assistant Corporation Counsel for the City of Boston. During 1936 and 1937, he served as Chairman of the State Board of Tax Appeals, and late in 1937 he was appointed Chairman of the State Public Utilities Commission. He relinquished that position in 1938 to go into the Attorney General's office.

Mr. Sullivan has been given a leave of absence for the duration of his war service.

Connecticut Country Fairs To Resist Proposal to Close

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., June 25—Connecticut country fairs will not yield without a struggle to the Government's request that they close for the duration of the war to save transportation. "Close the race tracks and traveling carnivals," they are saying, in effect, "and then we'll talk business with you."

Herman Walther of Goshen, President of the Association of Connecticut Fairs, is calling a special meeting of the group to consider the situation, but indications are that the fairs will cling tenaciously to what they believe are their rights.

The little one-day Harwinton Fair, which claims to be the oldest in New England, is leading the rebellion. The Harwinton Fair will be held as usual, says Lewis Cronan, general manager, unless the Government closes the horse race tracks, and to date no move in that direction has been reported.

Harwinton Fair, boasts Manager Cronan, was the first in the State to buy a war bond and plans to award war bonds and stamps as prizes. Also, he asserts, the fair serves a valuable educational purpose which should not be brushed aside.

Summer Events

While the race tracks draw the fire of the Connecticut fairs, they might point to other events still on the summer schedule in spite of the transportation situation.

This week, at Storrs, the Eastern Archery Association is holding its annual tournament, bringing men and women from several States to spend their days shooting arrows at straw-stuffed targets.

Four hundred young people of the Congregational Churches are also gathered at Storrs for an annual religious conference.

The Norfolk Music School of Yale University has announced a series of concerts at its summer resort music center in Norfolk, which can be reached only by miles of travel.

Several thousand persons are expected at a first aid conference and demonstration at Trinity College June 27.

The 4-H Club Junior Short Course will be held as usual at the University of Connecticut in July, although the annual Farm and Home Week program at the University has been cancelled.

Autos and Politics

Transportation difficulties are troubling the politicians, also. It is now clear that the opposing candidates in the race for the Governorship will be Gov. Robert A. Hurley and former Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin. But how to run a political campaign without automobiles, or with only limited use of automobiles, is a new puzzler for the professionals. They are talking now of holding the State nominating conventions earlier than usual to allow more time for a campaign that will be slowed by the shortage of motor transport, but no decisions have been reached and general expectation is that the conventions will come at their customary season, early in September.

That Governor Hurley would be a candidate for a second term has long been conceded. The Democratic Governor has now served a year and a half, having succeeded Mr. Baldwin in 1941. Whether the man he beat in the last election would be the Republican candidate against him has been the only question. This week former Governor Baldwin announced that he would accept the nomination if the party wishes him to take it.

Rail Salvage

The Hartford Board of Finance has put up $100,000 as the city's share of the cost of salvaging steel trolley rails, and Mayor T. J. Spellacy will not have to resign. The Mayor had said he would resign if something was not done to carry out the salvage program.

Keeps State Job

State Treasurer Frank M. Anastasio, Democrat, will continue to receive his $6,000 salary from the State while he serves as a first lieutenant with the army medical forces at Camp Edwards, Mass. The Attorney General has ruled that the Treasurer can keep his State job even though he is out of the State on army duty. Lieutenant Anastasio is a dentist.

State's Attorney Hugh M. Alcorn of Hartford County has been granted retirement pay of $3,600 a year, starting with his retirement on July 1.

Dimout 'Not Bad'

The Shore Line Association, speaking for a number of resort towns along Long Island, is seeking to reassure vacationists that the dimout is "not bad" and there is no danger of shells or bombs along the coast. Rental of shore properties has been slow this year.

First Aid Course Taken by 'Cabbies'

Eight hundred Boston "cabbies" began a first aid course yesterday which will, upon completion, entitle them to use of a Red Cross insignia on their taxis.

Of the drivers at the Initial sessions of the school, 300 were night "cabbies" and 500 were day men. Included in the instruction will be plans for forming cab convoys of 10 cars each to assist in evacuation of civilians from bombed-out or fired localities.

Curfew Law Advocated For Plymouth, Mass.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., June 25 (AP)—Enforcement of an old curfew law to compel all persons under 16 years of age to be off the streets at 9:30 p. m. was advocated by civic leaders today.

An informal meeting of townspeople voted to place the matter before the selectmen for immediate action.

Home Economists Warned to Conserve Leisure

"The statement, 'I have no free time,' is the most dangerous thing that can be said," declared Mrs. Dorothy Canfield Fisher, who spoke last evening at the Ellen H. Richards Centennial Dinner which closed the thirty-fifth annual convention of the American Home Economics Association at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, Boston.

Contending that women generally waste leisure time to an appalling extent, Mrs. Fisher urged that thinking be as realistic on the spending of leisure as it is on the spending of money.

She was introduced by the President-elect of the Association, Miss Jessie W. Harris, Dean of the Department of Home Economics at the University of Tennessee.

Mrs. Fisher, who graduated in one of the first college classes in which a home economics course was given full college credit—Ohio State University, where her father was at that time President—told members of the Association that they would have the opportunity after the war to help women, whom Mrs. Fisher characterized as the workers of the world and not at present the managers, to find and appreciate and fill their right place in the business world.

Other speakers at the dinner were Miss Gladys Branegan, this year's President of the Association, and Miss Grace MacLeod of Teachers College, Columbia University.

Elections, which took place at one of the final sessions Wednesday at the Hotel Statler, Boston, resulted in the following list of officers for next year:

Vice-President, Edith H. Nason, Professor of Foods at Syracuse University; Treasurer, Marie Dye, Dean of the Department of Home Economics at Michigan State College.

A nominating committee consisting of Helen Judy Bond, Christine Finlayson, Katherine W. Harris, Wylle B. McNeal, and Claribel Nye.

If a convention is held next year, which seems improbable, it will be at St. Louis, Mo.

Threat to Licenses In Used Egg Case Selling

Kenneth Backman, Regional Office of Price Administration Administrator for New England, said yesterday that extremely heavy demand for used egg cases had resulted in "numerous violations" of the price ceilings established for them. He warned that licenses of violators may be revoked.

Prices for used egg cases were established at the level which prevailed from Oct. 1 to Oct. 15, 1941.

Short cuts*

TO FINDING NAMES IN THE telephone directory

MOST NAMES are very easy to find in the telephone directory. But sometimes an unusual name . . . of a business, person or institution . . . could be listed under two or more different letters of the alphabet or come at a different place in the alphabetical order from where you might look first. Here is a simple explanation of how these unusual names are listed in the telephone directory. This may help you to find a name much faster.

U. S. GOVERNMENT — The departments of the Army, Navy, Selective Service, Post Office — all branches of the Federal government and their subdivisions are listed in the telephone directory under U S Government. For example . . .

U S Government
Selective Service
Appeal Board

STATE BOARDS AND DEPARTMENTS — Automobile Registration, Labor and Industry, Public Welfare and all other departments and boards are listed under the state . . .

Maine State of
Employment Service
Mass Comwlth of
Registry of Motor Vehicles

CITY AND TOWN DEPARTMENTS — Schools, Hospitals, Public Works Departments and the many branches of municipal government are listed under the name of the city or town in which they are located, for example . . .

Boston City of
Schools
Brookline Town of
Assessors

ABBREVIATIONS such as "Chas., Co., Geo., Jas., St. (Saint or Street), Wm., etc." are listed as though the names were spelled out and not shortened. Suppose you were looking for the telephone number of St. Andrew's Hall. It would be listed as though the first name were spelled out — "Saint," this way . . .

Sailor's Home
Sainado Chas
St Andrew's Hall

NAMES MADE UP OF LETTERS — such as radio station WAAC, or ABC Mfg. Co. will be found at the beginning of each alphabetical section in the telephone directory — the first at the beginning of the "W's," the second at the start of the "A's."

THE "&" SIGN does not change the alphabetical order of names. If, for example, you are looking up the telephone number of "Brown & Donovan," you look down the column of Browns

Brown Andrew
Brown Bros
Brown Chas
to . . . Brown & Donovan

WORDS LIKE "of," "and," "to," "for," etc., do not affect the alphabetical listing of names. Such names are listed in the alphabetical order of the principal words as though the words "of," "to," and "for" had been omitted. For example . . .

1. Society of Arts and Sciences
2. Society for the Benefit of the Sick
3. Society to Care for the Homeless

NAMES BEGINNING WITH "Mac," "Mc," etc., are treated as though the following letter were not capitalized.

1. MacDonald Edw W
2. Mansfield Walter
3. McCall Richard

AN APOSTROPHE (') does not change the alphabetical arrangement of a name. The name is listed just as though there were no apostrophe. Suppose you were looking up "Brook's Bakery." You will find it arranged this way . . .

Brooks Arthur B
Brook's Bakery
Brooks Chas

CLASSIFIED TELEPHONE DIRECTORY — If you cannot find the name or number in the alphabetical section, look in the Classified Telephone Directory — Yellow Pages. There you will find telephone numbers of Bus Lines, Railroads, Electric Light Companies, Gas Companies, Gasoline Service Stations, Hospitals, Hotels . . . classified under their business or service.

** Telephone calls are increasing in volume. To handle more — even information calls — extra equipment made of vital materials is needed. These materials are very scarce. You can help by not calling Information for numbers already listed in the directory.*

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

REGULAR SUNDAY TRAIN SERVICE TO

(As announced in our Summer Time Table)

PORTLAND via the BEACHES
Sundays, June 28-July 26 inc.

Lv. Boston	9:00 a.m.
Ar. Portsmouth	10:20 a.m.
Kennebunk, Me.	10:59
Biddeford, Me.	11:11
Old Orchard Beach	11:20
Portland	11:35

Return on the Beach Extra

Lv. Portland	6:35 p.m.
Old Orchard Beach	6:54

PLYMOUTH via The WEIRS and WINNIPESAUKEE
Sundays, June 28-July 26 inc.

Lv. Boston	9:00 a.m.
Ar. Laconia	11:46
Weirs	11:57
Meredith	12:04 p.m.
Ashland	12:17
Plymouth	12:25

See time table for return trains.

Consult your local ticket agent for service from your station to these points.

BOSTON AND MAINE RAILROAD

Rommel Forces Drive 60 Miles Into Egypt

Continued from Page 1

proximately 130 miles east of the Egyptian frontier.

Abandonment of Salum and Sidi Omar was announced in Cairo in a terse British communiqué which gave only the barest outline of the swiftly developing situation.

The Germans and Italians said they had captured Sidi Barrani, but the British left this in question by announcing merely that the enemy had reached a point southeast of Sidi Barrani.

London experts said a British retreat was necessary since they must get out of striking distance of the enemy to complete regrouping and re-equipping necessitated by the Eighth Army's defeat in Libya.

These sources also suggested that the Germans might seek to swing wide around the British southern flank in a sort of end-run for the Nile Valley while parachutists from Crete attacked the naval base of Alexandria.

The Germans said in Berlin that destruction of the British forces was their objective but that Marshal Rommel's "geographical aim" was uncertain.

British Withdraw:

British forces other than the mobile units engaging the enemy have been withdrawn from the frontier area while most of the Axis armored forces, traveling in at least three columns appear to have crossed into Egypt 25 to 50 miles south of the coast, between Sidi Omar and Fort Maddalena, through gaps in the much-battered barbed wire which the Italians originally had strung along the border.

The communiqué issued in Cairo did not make clear whether Axis forces were advancing along the coastal road or whether they had pushed forward farther inland, forcing the evacuation of Salum and Sidi Omar by a flanking movement.

Such a flanking movement would have enabled the German and Italian forces to by-pass the much-fought-over Halfaya Pass, where the British previously were reported occupying strong positions.

Halfaya Pass is slightly east and south of Salum, which is about five miles inside the Egyptian frontier.

The British have been in possession of Sidi Barrani since Dec. 11, 1940, when they drove out Italian troops which had occupied the town less than three months before and launched a drive which swept 400 miles across the Libyan Desert.

The Italian High Command reported that Sidi Barrani, as well as Salum, Halfaya Pass and the border stronghold of Fort Capuzzo were in Axis hands.

Rommel's Problem:

British military quarters agreed that a break-through in the Fort Maddalena sector might have serious consequences, for there are no natural barriers which the British might utilize to halt an Axis drive eastward along the old caravan trails which traverse the desert.

Marshal Rommel's main problem appeared to be one of supply—a problem that will become increasingly difficult the farther east he goes.

Observers doubted he would be able to make any effective use of Tobruk as a supply port for some time, because of destruction done to dock facilities by the British garrison before it surrendered.

Allied air forces based in the Egyptian desert—and these now include United States airmen—already have launched an offensive against Axis shipping in the Mediterranean, with special emphasis on Tobruk.

Whether the Allies hold control of the skies in the battle for Egypt is a question still to be decided. It was conceded that Royal Air Force losses over Libya were heavy, but the British maintain that Axis losses were heavier, reporting the destruction of 93 enemy planes up to June 17.

In London, the News Chronicle suggested editorially that the RAF fly 10 per cent of the bombers now standing by in Britain to Egypt in an effort to turn the tide of the African campaign.

Full support for the British armed forces was pledged meanwhile by Egyptian Premier Nahas Pasha, who told the Chamber of Deputies the Government was determined to fufill its treaty obligations.

The Premier said the situation "is grave, but not so serious as at the same time last year."

U. S. Woman Directs Ambulance in Desert

By the Associated Press

Beirut, Lebanon, June 24 (delayed)

Mary Borden, American author and wife of Maj. Gen. Edward Louis Spears, British Minister to Syria, is somewhere in the Egyptian-Libyan desert with an ambuance unit which she directs.

She and her eight English nurses, eight English girl drivers and 300 Free French surgeons were in Tobruk shortly before the Germans captured that fortress.

She received the French Croix de Guerre and membership in the Legion of Honor for her ambulance work during the last World War. In 1940 when her ambulance unit was trapped in Lorraine she escaped to England in a fishing boat.

Russian Fronts

Moscow dispatches said the Russians were holding on doggedly before Sevastopol and in a developing struggle for the Donets and Oskol Basin, southeast of Kharkov.

A communiqué which told of overnight operations on the Kharkov Front, where the Germans have been attacking since June 22, said only that "our troops fought against the enemy," but gave no details of the course of the battle;

The war bulletin added, however, that "on other sectors of the front no substantial changes took place."

It declared the defenders of Sevastopol in the Crimea were "displaying unparalleled heroism" and were waging a "self-sacrificing struggle against superior forces."

The German High Command acknowledged for the first time that its forces had undertaken a Ukraine offensive southeast of Kharkov on June 22, anniversary of the invasion of Russia. The Berlin communiqué reported further gains into the Sevastopol defenses in bitter "forest and house-to-house fighting."

The report that two regiments of Soviet troops had been landed in Southern Crimea by a strongly escorted convoy from Caucasus ports came in a Reuters news agency dispatch from Stockholm.

In spite of violent fire from German coastal artillery, the dispatch said, Russian detachments not only succeeded in landing but advanced at some points, getting behind positions of the Germans attacking Sevastopol.

Nazi Reinforcements:

Fighting continued in the Yaila Mountains which fringe the southern and eastern shore of the Crimean Peninsula, it was said, while the Germans hurried reinforcements from Simferopol and Feodosiya to the scene of the landings.

The British Radio reported earlier receipt of unconfirmed reports of "a Russian swoop on the southern coast of Crimea."

"One agency describes it is a large-scale landing and says marines of the Black Sea Fleet were used," BBC added.

The Russian Army newspaper Red Star said that in the 21-day assault on Sevastopol six German and Rumanian divisions have been defeated, three others have suffered heavy losses, and 150 Nazi tanks and hundreds of planes have been destroyed.

The defeated divisions were listed as the German 22nd, 50th, 132nd, and 72nd, and the Rumanian First and 18th; those suffering great losses were named as the German 24th and 117th and the Rumanian Fourth.

"In the last few days the Germans have weakened a little in their attacks on our positions as a result of immense losses," said Red Star, "but they still are superior in number, thus permitting them to carry on violent battles in a number of sectors."

Convoy Attacked:

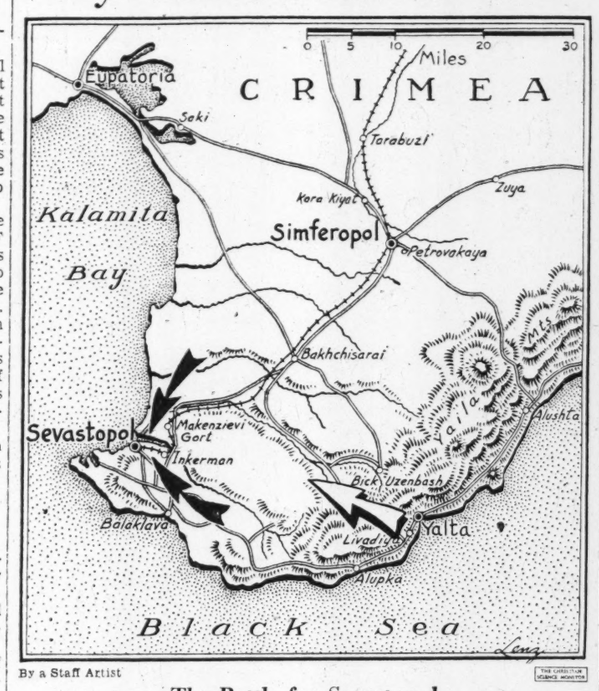
The Germans apparently are continuing their efforts to prevent the flow of American supplies to Russia by way of Murmansk. Nazi bombers sank a 4,000-ton merchant ship and heavily damaged two others and shot down seven Russian planes Wednesday in a raid upon the Artic port, Berlin military circles said.

Incidentally, Berlin foreign correspondents were unable to telephone abroad overnight. This was interpreted by the Zurich newspaper Die Tat as strengthening the belief that mass attacks could be expected soon on the Eastern Front.

Another neutral correspondent in Berlin referred to the impression in the German Capital that another "June 22" was likely.

Telephones were similarly blocked a year ago on several occasions two weeks preceding the initial attack on Russia.

Key Point on Russian Front



By a Staff Artist

The Battle for Sevastopol

Black arrows indicate main points of Nazi pincers siege of Sevastopol. White arrow shows how two regiments of Russian troops were reported landed behind German lines from Black Sea.

China

Although the activities of the American "Flying Tigers" dominate the news from China, Chinese troops have pushed the Japanese back 12 miles from recaptured Kweiki in the long battle for the Chekiang-Kiangsi railway.

This Chinese gain was reported to have widened the remaining Chinese-held gap on the important rail line to more than 60 miles in place of the 50 to which the defenders had been reduced by the eastward and westward drives of the enemy.

On Monday, the A.V.G. definitely downed three Japanese fighters in a dogfight over Hengyang, Hunan Province, and actually may have got six, a communiqué from the American Volunteer Group said.

The Hupeh and Hunan operations marked a broad extension of A. V. G. operations in support of Chinese ground forces. The Flying Tigers originally showed their hand on June 12 by a 9-0 victory in Japanese planes shot down in defense of Kweilin, Chinese base in Kwangsi Province.

Previously the A. V. G.—which on July 4 becomes a part of the United States Army Air Corps—had operated only over Yunnan, China border Province of the southwest, and in adjacent Burma, along with several incursions over French Indo-China.

Chinese fliers were working in close conjunction with the A. V. G. While the Flying Tigers were attacking Hankow, a major Japanese base since the Japanese took the city in 1938, Chinese planes struck at Linchwan (Fuchow), south of Lake Poyang in Kiangsi Province.

One of 40 Japanese raiders which rose in challenge to the Hankow raiders was shot down. It was assumed that the Hankow Airdrome, base of much of the enemy air operations over China, was the A. V. G.'s intended target but that with Japanese fighters, forewarned by their interior alarm system, rose to meet the Americans in the air and the assault was shifted to the Yangtze waterfront.

The Central China News Agency said that the Chinese air attack on Linchwan was delivered within earshot of ground forces fighting for the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway.

Britain Bombed

While German planes were bombing the industrial West Midlands, Britain's big raiders were held aground by another spell of bad weather over the continent.

Some persons were trapped in the wreckage of buildings in the two stricken Midlands communities but rescuers dug many of them out alive by daybreak and it was believed there would be relatively few casualties.

Damage was described as fairly extensive. Villages near industrial centers suffered from widely scattered incendiary bombs.

The Nazis, switching from their recent "guidebook raids" on centers of historic and sentimental value to the English in the South and Southeast, attacked with incendiaries and high explosives at about midnight.

Five of the attacking planes were shot down there and over East Anglia where lighter enemy bomber groups scattered incendiaries at several points.

A 10-minute burst of antiaircraft fire roused some Londoners from their sleep when a lone plane later flew low over the Capital. It dropped no bombs and no alarm was sounded.

The plane was believed to have been a German raider straying from its homeward course after the Midlands attack or, possibly, a scout.

Although the Royal Air Force was unable to attack Germany during the night, British bombers nevertheless raided the German submarine base at St. Nazaire, France.

In addition, Fighter Command Aircraft operated over enemy airfields.

These activities were carried out without the loss of a single plane, the Air Ministry said.

Aleutians

The Japanese evidently hope to remain for some time in the Aleutian Islands of Attu and Kiska.

A communiqué broadcast from Tokyo said the Japanese forces had occupied Kiska on June 7 and Attu a day later and that the names of the islands had been changed. Kiska, said the announcement, henceforth would be known as Narukami and Attu as Atsuta.

The Domei news agency explained that Narukami was derived from Narukamizunei, or Thunder Month, one of the Japanese names for June.

Attu was renamed Atsuta Island after the Atsuta shrine at Nagoya, which is the site of June feasts. Nagoya, a major Pacific port, was one of four cities attacked by United States bombers in the raids April 18, led by Brig. Gen. James H. Doolittle.

A Tokyo dispatch written by Makoto Saito, who is attached to the Japanese Marine Corps, said the weather on the voyage north to the Aleutian outposts was so bitterly cold ship sentries had to be believed every two hours.

Crews and equipment were selected carefully and even large quantities of seeds and potatoes were transported to the Aleutians for planting, he reported, saying, "This alone reveals that our action was not meant to be merely temporary."

Japanese Version:

The first detailed Japanese version of the atttack on the islands written by a Domei naval correspondent appeared in the Tokyo newspapers.

The occupied island was acknowledged to be only "a barren outpost of four barrack-like buildings."

One picture showed a Japanese naval party scanning the scene of their landings in preparations for what was called "the next offensive," while in another Japanese soldiers were advancing across the Aleutian tundra.

Another picture was of two bearded American prisoners.

Meantime, an announcement in Ottawa said "several complete squadrons" of the Royal Canadian Air Force were operating in the Alaskan islands area in defense of the northwest approaches to North America. Presumably the Canadian planes are aiding United States aircraft in attacking the Japanese occupation forces.

Australia

Three Japanese fighter planes tried without success to intercept Allied reconnoissance fliers over the Dutch East Indies island of Celebes Wednesday, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters in Australia reported in its daily communiqué.

The only other activity reported was "intermittent enemy and Allied reconnaissance flights" over the region northeast of Australia.

It was the first time the daily communiqué had mentioned extension of current Allied operations to Celebes.

Kendari, one of the three principal settlements of Celebes, is almost 1,000 miles from Australia. It is on Staring Bay, on the southeast coast of the island, and was formerly a Netherlands air base.

Fly Recommendation

WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP)—The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee has recommended Senate confirmation of Chairman James Lawrence Fly as a member of the Federal Communications Commission for a new seven-year term. Chairman Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana said the action was unanimous. Other committee members said that Senator Charles W. Tobey (R) of New Hampshire questioned Mr. Fly at length.

U. S. Names Eisenhower 'Invasion' Chief

Continued from Page 1

Charge of the War Operations Division, had been appointed commanding general of the European theater, with headquarters in London, the Berlin radio blazoned a report that 11,000 American troops, comprising an entire motorized division, were transported last week end from Bagdad, Iraq, to Palestine, and will soon see duty on the Egyptian front against Field Marshal Erwin Rommel. Either the Nazis are admitting important news or they are fishing for important information—and either way the report is suggestive.

New European Theater

Indicating that the opening of a European theater of operations for American forces is related to the Roosevelt-Churchill conferences, at least in timing, and may be part of the preparations for a second front on the continent, is the fact that the War Department's communiqué itself makes reference to the previous and the present White House meetings between the two leaders.

Major General Eisenhower has already arrived in London and the War Department issued the following statement in his behalf:

"I have been assigned to command the European theater for United States forces. The formal establishment of a European theater is a logical step in co-ordinating the efforts of Great Britain and the United States.

"Six months ago the Prime Minister of Great Britain and the President of the United States heartened the people of the United Nations by moving swiftly to merge the military and economic strength of Britain and the United States for a common effort. At that Washington conference, they set a more effective pattern for unqualified partnership than has ever before been envisaged by Allied nations in pursuit of a common purpose.

"Only recently they have met again to bring combined action into even closer co-operation.

"The presence here in the British Isles of American soldiers and pilots in rapidly increasing numbers is evidence that we are hewing to the line of that pattern."

Leaders Are Encouraged

After leaving the White House this noon Representative Sam Rayburn, (D) Speaker of the House of Representatives, said that the meeting "was a review of the world situation by the President and the Prime Minister and made in a fashion that was very pleasing to all of us.

"Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts, Republican leader of the House, declared that he was gratified at the information which he had received and described it as "very encouraging."

Later at a joint press conference at which both he and Speaker Rayburn were present, Mr. Martin told correspondents that Mr. Churchill had given the conferees considerable encouragement on the African situation.

"He indicated that Britain will hold and that there is no danger of losing Egypt," Mr. Martin said.

Mr. Rayburn and Majority Leader John W. McCormack (D), of Massachusetts, agreed that they too were greatly encouraged by the presentation of the situation on the war fronts.

In Defensive Positions

Mr. Churchill explained, Mr. Rayburn said, that the British have withdrawn to defensive positions that lie across 400 miles of desert from the Suez Canal.

The legislative leaders also disclosed that the Prime Minister had offered encouragement on the fighting on the Russian front.

The Russian positions against Germany on all fronts are satisfactory at the present time, the conferees quoted Mr. Churchill as reporting.

The United Nations shipping losses and the prospects for keeping the sea lanes open were also discussed, Mr. Rayburn added.

Another conferee said Mr. Churchill had been asked some "critical" questions regarding Britain's reasons for keeping the bulk of its army at home on the British Isles. This conferee said that the Prime Minister fenced with his questioners on that point but had assured them of Britain's ability to hold Egypt.

Leaders at Conference

The Congressional leaders, representatives of both parties, who met with Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt were:

Vice President Wallace,

Speaker Rayburn,

Senator Charles L. McNary, Minority Leader.

Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Rep. John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts, Minority Leader of the House.

Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., (R) of Massachusetts, Minority Leader of the House.

Representative Sol Bloom (D) of New York, Chairman of the House Foreign Aairs Committee.

Representative Charles A. Eaton (R) of New Jersey, minority member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Attending the session of the Pacific War Council was the largest delegation of United Nations high-ranking statesmen to participate in these consultations. Besides the President, the British Prime Minister, the Canadian Prime Minister and the Dutch Foreign Minister, were: Lord Halifax, Manuel Quezon, Philippine President; T. V. Soong, Chinese Foreign Minister; Leighton McCarthy, Canadian Minister; Walter Nash, New Zealand Minister; Sir Owen Dixon, Australian Minister; Harry Hopkins, and Capt. John L. McCrea, Naval Aide to the President.

Later Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, joined the Pacific War Council for lunch at the White House.

Mr. Churchill alone had scheduled meetings today with Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, Indian Agent General to the United States, and Ralph Close, the South African Minister.

Associated Press

Maj. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower

New commander of United States Army forces in the European theater of war operations.

Pacific Ship Lanes Must Be Swept —How It's Done in All Weather

SAN FRANCISCO, June 25 (AP)—Four squat, sturdy boats moved slowly seaward.

The squadron leader watched his little fleet go into formation, then he turned to the signalman.

"Form eight," he said.

The signalman snatched four flags and hoisted them. Another day had begun for the Navy's mine sweeper division.

When sweeping for anchored mines, two large dolphin-shaped floats are drawn behind each craft at the ends of long steel cables. The floats have fixed rudders that guide them far out to the sides so that the cables form a huge V behind the ship. If a cable strikes the chain of an anchored mine, a device is drawn along the cable to cut the anchor chain. This permits the mine to bob to the surface where it is destroyed by gunfire.

By the time the gear was out, the boats were beginning to feel the surge of the sea. A gong clanged whenever the ship tilted beyond the 45-degree angle seemed to ring continuously.

Commander Angrick, formerly an officer of the mine layer Oglala and a veteran of Pearl Harbor, outlined the work to the visitors.

"This job has to be done every day," he said. "on good days it's really a pleasure trip. But sometimes we run into heavy seas, with 40-foot waves breaking over the boat. Other days are so foggy we can't see anything. But the ship lane has to be swept."

Men on the mine sweepers—each boat carries about 17 officers and men—have no easy life. Their work isn't likely to win them headlines. But it's highly important and often dangerous.

Their day begins early. They sail at 6 a. m. if the weather is good and everything goes right, they may be back by 2:30 p. m. more often they don't get back until 4:30 p. m. and sometimes it's long after dark. The extra hours mean no overtime pay either.

Meaney's Confirmation Looked For Monday

WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP)—The controversial nomination of Thomas F. Meaney to be a Federal District Judge in New Jersey was approved yesterday by the Senate Judiciary Committee and Senator William H. Smathers (D) of New Jersey said he anticipated Senate confirmation Monday.

Gov. Charles Edison and others had opposed the nomination, charging at committee hearings that Mr. Meaney was a "pawn" of Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City. Mr. Meaney denied the charges.

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Need for Unity of Command Is Lesson Taught by Tobruk

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 25—Greater unity of command among Britain's three fighting services—perhaps also among all the United Nations' forces—is likely to emerge from the uproar over the fall of Tobruk.

The outburst of angry criticism in the press and in Parliament, which at first took the form of a serious attack in the House of Commons on Prime Minister Churchill's war leadership, has begun to subside. There no longer is any likelihood of a serious political challenge to the Government, much less to the Prime Minister himself.

But this does not mean that dissatisfaction over the conduct of the Libyan campaign has vanished. On the contrary, it has, if anything, become keener than ever. It does mean, however, that on second thought the press and Parliament have succeeded in bringing the problem back into its proper perspective. It now is being discussed, not as a political issue on which Mr. Churchill's Prime Ministership is at stake, but as a question of what needs to be done to improve the central direction of the war both in the field and in the Cabinet.

Unified Command Essential

For the fall of Tobruk and the campaign which led up to it is now beginning to be seen more clearly here in London as final proof that co-operation among the three services is not enough. There must be unified command.

This greater unity at the top is plainly essential both strategically and tactically, both in Whitehall and in Cairo. There is a growing demand in the press and in Parliament that there must be new men in authority in the Middle East and that these commanders must be able, not only to ask for the co-operation of the other two services as at present, but to wield a single weapon forged by the unification, or the closest possible co-ordination under a unified command, of all three services—land, sea and air.

The disaster of Tobruk also has greatly strengthened the campaign here for a single head of the Chiefs of Staffs Committee—someone who would be placed above representatives of the three services and who could weld Britain's total war strategy into a single plan. Theoretically, Mr. Churchill occupies this position as Minister of Defense. But his critics assert that it is impossible for any one man to fulfill this position adequately while bearing at the same time the burden of the Prime Ministership. Thus there is a renewed call for a separate Minister of Defense. The only two names prominently mentioned for the post so far are Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Lord Louis Mountbatten.

But the demand for tightening up the Allied war effort at the top does not end there. Advocates of a unified command, if not of all the United Nations' forces at least of British and American military machines, have increased greatly in number as a result of the Libyan setback. The press has given favorable prominence to reports from America of a proposal there that President Roosevelt take over the supreme command of the combined British-American forces. Other dispatches have mentioned Gen. Douglas MacArthur or Gen. George C. Marshall as a potential war chief.

United Command Suggested

There have been some suggestions that a united Anglo-American command may emerge from the present Roosevelt-Churchill talks. The general view, however, is that such a step must wait a greater unification of command within Britain's own war setup. It is a significant fact, however, that these tentative proposals to place British fighting services under an American commander in chief have evoked no protests here. In the meantime, emphasis has been focused on a demand for action to remedy the shortcomings shown up by the Libyan campaign. Besides an insistence on closer co-ordination between the Army and the Air Force, in particular, there has been a loud call for a review of British war production particularly as regards the quality of tanks and artillery. More important still has been a revival of the question of why Britain has no dive bombers.

Politically, coming debates are likely to center around these questions combined with a demand for an inquiry into the causes for the fall of Tobruk. A great deal depends, however, on the course taken by events along the Egyptian border in the next few days. Were General Field Marshal Erwin Egypt, political repercussions here breakthrough of British defenses in Rommel to succeed in a quick might become suddenly much more crucial.

Norwegian Minister In Favor of Block

TORONTO, June 25 (CP)—Johan Nygaardsvold, Prime Minister of the Norwegian Government in London, in an interview here expressed confidence in the practicability of a postwar Atlantic block, an alliance of nations bordering on the same ocean with collaboration founded during the present war carried into the years of peace.

"It seems suitable," he said June 23, "that those who have worked together as Allies during the war should continue to work together after the war." He gave as a basis for foundation of the block the fact that Norway, Great Britain, United States and Canada border on a common sea, have common interests and a common war to win.

War Heads Bermuda Toward Divorce Law

HAMILTON, Bermuda, June 25 (AP)—Bermuda, which recognizes no divorce, even those obtained in other countries, is now giving serious thought to making it possible here because of the scores of marriages between local girls and men of the forces stationed in Bermuda.

The House of Assembly agreed to select a committee to consider extending the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court to include divorce. During discussion of the measure it was pointed out that a divorce law may be needed in the near future because of the many recent marriages.

Turkey Pleased by U. S. Moves in Arab Countries

American influence grows to discomfort of Axis and advantage of the United Nations.

Reconciliation of leaders strengthens Arab unity; Washington alert to its opportunity.

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, June 25 — The BBC reports that the Premier of the Province of Bengal "has invited Moslem leaders to join him in setting up what he calls a progressive All-India Moslem League."

The British broadcast added that this organization would be set up "as a rival body to the present Moslem League." spokesmen for the Moslems throughout India.

By Derek Patmore
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey, June 25—Nazi successes in Libya will have strong repercussions throughout the Moslem world. In the face of these developments, the news that the United States intends to play an active diplomatic role in Arab countries has caused great interest in foreign diplomatic circles.

With the progress of war, the attitude adopted by Arab leaders towards the United Nations has become an extremely important factor, as Arab countries form part of the barrier which separates the Axis from their Japanese ally.

Therefore, events in Saudi Arabia, Transjordania, Syria and Iraq vitally affect the United Nations' cause, and foreign diplomats here are pleased that Washington has recognized this point. Viewing the Arab problem as a whole, certain recent events have been extremely encouraging for United Nations diplomacy.

Perhaps the most important of these events was the decision of the extremely powerful King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia to break off diplomatic relations with Italy, thus severing the last Axis link with the Arab peoples. Jedda in Saudi Arabia had long been a center of pro-Axis intrigue among the Arabs, and King Ibn Saud's decision to break with Italy was a triumph for United Nations diplomacy.

Washington Acted Promptly

The fact that Washington was quick to appreciate this fact is confirmed by news that Washington has appointed James Moore, former United States Consul in Teheran, to be the first American chargé d'affaires in the new United States Legation in Jedda. The second event which confirmed the growing United Nations influence on Arab countries was the news that Emir Abdullah of Transjordania had at last ended the famous feud between his family, who were former rulers of Mecca, with King Ibn Saud, who is now ruler of the holy city of Islam, and who had ousted Abdullah's family from Mecca in the past.

The reconciliation of two of the most important rulers in the Arab countries friendly to Great Britain and the United Nations, has greatly strengthened Arab unity throughout the Middle East and must have been a great blow to the Axis leaders who have long tried to play up Arab feuds and rivalries. News that the United States minister in Cairo, Alexander Kirk, will soon undertake a tour of all the Arab countries, and the fact that the United States for the first time, is taking an active interest in the future and welfare of Arab peoples is bound to have a beneficial effect on the United States cause throughout the Middle East.

Most Arabs are still primitive people who are impressed by power and force and the fact that the United States whom even the Arabs regard as a fabulously rich and powerful nation, is now taking an active interest in the Arab countries will do much to counteract insidious Axis propaganda which has long been carried out among these impressionable countries.

However, Arab problems are not as simple as they appear at first. Although Arab countries like Iraq and Transjordania achieved liberty and independence after the World War, and Saudi Arabia became a powerful state, Arab leaders while steadfastly loyal to Britain all have ambitions. For example, many Arab leaders still cast longing eyes towards Syria, although it has been given its independence by Britain and the Free French.

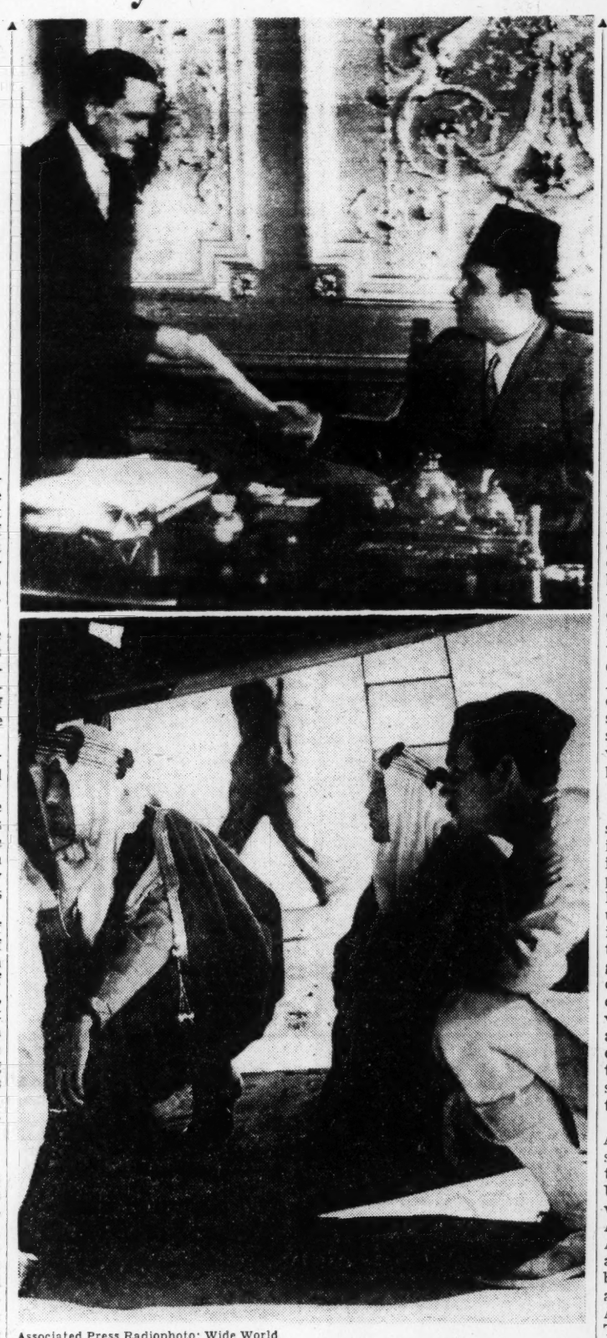
Palestine is another country which may raise questions after the war, although at present there is a truce between Arabs and Jews, and Arab leaders with whom I talked during a recent trip to Palestine declared they have no quarrel with the Jews, and there is no outstanding question which cannot be solved by negotiation.

Undoubtedly during the present war, it is in the interests of the Arab nations to be beside the United Nations and the chief leaders like Emir Abdullah, King Ibn Saud and Regent Abdullah of Iraq have all proved their loyalty and devotion to the Allies. But many experienced foreign diplomats who have studied Middle Eastern questions all feel that Turkish influence may play an important part in Arab affairs after the war. Although Turkey has no territorial claims or interests in neighboring Arab countries, it is in the interests of Turkey that these countries should be independent, calm, and strong. For this reason, Turkey welcomes British and American protection of Arab countries.

Turkey Still Powerful

On the other hand, Arab powers still look towards Turkey because it is the strongest Moslem power in the Middle East, and Turkish policy has greatly influenced Arab leaders. This fact was impressed upon this correspondent when he interviewed Emir Adbullah and the President of Syria, Sheik Taggedine el Hassani. Both Arab leaders declared that whatever Turkey decided in its foreign policy had vital influence on Arab countries, and might even influence their decisions. Turkey ruled these countries for centuries, and the Araos still have a healthy respect for the Turks.

For these reasons, the present Anglo-American-Turkish friendship is a stabilizing influence in the Middle East, and the more the United States strengthens her ties with Turkey, the more effective American diplomacy with the Arabs will be. Already the energy and activity of United States Ambassador Laurence A. Steinhardt at Ankara has greatly increased American prestige in this country. This increased American influence in Turkey should help Mr. Kirk in his Arab mission. Indeed, as long as the United States, Britain, and Turkey remain friends and closely linked together, stability will always be maintained throughout the Arab lands.



Associated Press Radiophoto; Wide World

Modern Tempo in Middle East

Top: This first radio picture over a 5,639-mile circuit which inaugurated direct service between Cairo and New York shows King Farouk of Egypt, right, with Alexander Kirk, United States Minister to Egypt, in the royal palace in Cairo. Transmission of the picture, by RCA communications, took just 10 minutes. Bottom: His Royal Highness, the Amir Mansour, son of King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia, visited a Royal Air Force airfield in the Middle East and inspected heavy bombers and other fighting ships. He is shown here under the wing of an airplane.

Member of Chicago Bund Seized and Held for FBI

CHICAGO, June 25 (AP)—Police Lieut. John O'Malley said that Hans Oehler, former secretary of Chicago chapter of the German-American Bund, was seized yesterday and would be turned over to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The FBI office declined to comment.

Lieutenant O'Malley said Oehler was taken into custody for failing to submit his occupational questionnaire to Selective Service Board officials.

Bundist Oehler said he was succeeded as secretary of the Chicago chapter of the Bund by Dr. Otto Willumeit, who is awaiting sentence in Hartford, Conn., after pleading guilty to a charge of conspiracy to violate the 1917 Espionage Act.

Nazis Smile at Allied Threat of Invasion

BERN, Switzerland, June 25 (AP)—Germany does not believe there is a "real danger of a second front in Western Europe" and Axis armies are preparing for the greatest mass effort on both the African and Russian fronts since the attack on Russia a year ago, neutral advices from Berlin reported last night.

Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels declared yesterday in an article in the weekly newspaper Das Reich that Washington and London reports of a possible second front in 1942 "can only be received with a smile by those who are informed of the real facts of the situation."

He said Prime Minister Winston Churchill's visit to the United States was concerned with the "North African disaster, just as the United States had the pleasure of seeing him before the fall of Singapore."

Berlin military spokesmen who a few weeks ago spoke in terms of limited battles like those of Kerch and Kharkov now talk of an attack of the widest scope by all forces, it was said.

Believing itself safe against a second front in Western Europe, these reports added, Germany will direct its main effort against the "unbelievably immense stocks of men and matériel" in Russia.

Reliance on U-Boats

The strongest reason for the German readiness to gamble against a second European front is the apparent conviction that submarine warfare will prevent the mass shipping concentration necessary for such a move, it is said.

Weighing the factors of food, raw materials available to Germany, transport difficulties and the effect of the RAF raids on German industry, the general conclusion among foreign diplomatic and informed neutral observers was reported to be that Germany is still able to wage another year of war.

Further, the Nazi Army, despite losses in men and equipment, is capable of at least one more great effort against Russia this summer, these observers believe.

They point out, however, that one factor could upset the calculations if RAF raids do not—an effective second front in Western Europe or, as some suggest, a United Nations thrust toward Libya by way of Northwest Africa.

Informed opinion in Berlin now is that the near future will see the attacks on Egypt and Sevastopol linked with a northern drive to cut one United Nations supply line to Russia, a push against Leningrad and Moscow, and an effort to regain Rostov.

The Italians, it was said, were designated to concentrate on Malta, Britain's Mediterranean base, and consolidate the Mediterranean positions.

Tobruk Boosted Morale

German civilian morale took a sudden sweep upward with the Tobruk victory, one neutral commentator said.

"From conversation in restaurants, hotels, trams and even among the people in queues before shops," he declared, "one gets the impression that the people prefer even greater sacrifics to a second 1918. . . . The German population does not believe the enemy would make a distinction between the population and the Government in case of a victory. So one endures the difficult things . . . the German public is expecting the coming great offensive."

Transport remains the chief bottleneck.

The inability to get sufficient supplies to the Eastern Front during the winter was a big factor in abandonment of the real spring offensive, it is stated.

However, in recent weeks vast quantities of materials, along with new wtool installations and repair bases have been established just behind the front lines, Berlin dispatches report.

River and motor transport also are used in an effort to relieve choked railways.

Russia Expectant

LONDON, June 25 (AP)—The Soviet Embassy mentioned the imminence of a second United Nations front in Europe twice today in articles in praise of the United States and Great Britain in its publication, Soviet War News.

The article lauding the United States said:

"Five years ago Americans hissed Fascism in their cinemas. Today they express their hatred more eloquently—by producing arms at unprecedented speed, by their determination to open a second front in Europe in 1942."

Praising Britain, another article declared:

"The raids on the Ruhr and Cologne were mere preparation, of course. Soon smoke from the funnels of transports will drift toward the French shores. Already French children gaze hopefully across the misty sea whispering 'what sort of ship is that on the horizon?' the name of that ship is 'Second Front.'"

No Talk

LONDON, June 25 (AP)—An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Zurich said today the German High Command had ordered all telephone communication between Germany and non-Axis countries stopped until further notice.

Radical Changes Emerging In U. S. Transportation Habits

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 25—Radical changes in nation-wide transportation methods and habits are necessary to meet the critical problems of wartime transit, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States declared today following a survey of 93 cities.

Many of these changes are already taking place and they must reach more fully to the staggering of work hours, group riding in automobiles and readjustments of street car and bus schedules to increase their capacity and to conserve rubber, the Chamber's Transportation Department concluded on the basis of its investigations.

Of the cities surveyed, 43 already have staggered hours and of these 29 are planning expansion of their staggering program. In 42 other cities surveys looking to the adoption of staggered hour systems are under way or completed.

Progress Is Reported

Of the fourteen cities of more than 500,000 population, staggered hours are already in effect in 10, of which seven are contemplating the broadening of their programs. Three of the remaining cities are making or have completed staggering plans and only one shows little or no progress.

In the next population group, 250,000 to 500,000 population, are 23 cities. Of these 10 report some staggering of hours in effect. These 10 and 8 others have transportation studies completed or in progress. Only five report no activities.

Among smaller cities the percentage reporting staggering plans adopted or under way is less. Of the 55 cities in the 100,000 to 250,000 population group 12 report some staggering in effect, with eight of these giving the subject further study, while 14 other cities in the group report studies completed or in progress.

In cities of less than 100,000 the reports are more scattering. They show 11 cities with staggering programs in operation and 17 others in which studies are under way.

Group-Riding Campaign

In the group-riding campaign, a more recent development designed to assist in meeting the rubber problem, progress is reported from 393 cities, 21 with group riding already in effect and 18 with studies made or under way. It is known that the reports of activities on this subject are incomplete, especially for smaller communities.

Readjustment of street car and bus services to meet increased demands are reported from 28 cities, while many others have them under consideration.

Information concerning the setting up of staggered hours and group riding systems and the better utilization of available transit facilities is being made available to local commercial organizations by the national Chamber of Commerce.

In its efforts, through local Chambers of Commerce and local transit companies, to solve local transit problems, the Chamber is co-operating with the Office of Defense Transportation and the National Highway Traffic Advisory Committee to the War Department.

40,000 French Children Fatalities in Flight

LONDON, June 25 (AP)—Free French authorities said that 40,000 children were fatalities on the roads of France in June, 1940, in the headlong flight of refugees before the invading German Army.

These figures, the Free French said, were given by the French Red Cross Society to an assembly held at Nice in unoccupied France.

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Nelson Says Allies Out-Produce Axis

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 25—Donald M. Nelson told Congress today that the United Nations are now "producing a larger quantity of war material than our enemies." The American war production program is now set at the extraordinary figure of $220,000,000,000.

"Our sights are high," Mr. Nelson, head of the War Production Board, told the Special Senate Committee Investigating National Defense.

Mr. Nelson also disclosed that $500,000,000 in refunds had been saved to the Government by the renegotiation of 15 Army contracts. Total savings by renegotiated contracts "runs into billions," Mr. Nelson said, the Navy having alone saved $250,000,000.

Mr. Nelson's statement was an over-all review of the achievements of WPB since the Senate Committee, under the chairmanship of Senator Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri, introduced its first report last January.

Most important of the tasks undertaken since then, Mr. Nelson said, was the establishment of a comprehensive plan of requirements for the huge war job.

Civilian Industry

Next in importance was the program to curtail civilian industry.

In each direction the facts and figures offered in the restrained 40-page summary to the Senate today showed that gigantic strides have been taken.

"While the need is so great that no matter what we produce it is not enough, nevertheless we are today, we believe, in the United States, the British Empire, Russia, China, and the United Nations, producing a larger quantity of war material than our enemies," Mr. Nelson said.

He added that a reserve store of goods accumulated by Germany and Japan must still be overcome, but continued:

"I hope that before many months have passed we shall be able to build in such quantities that we will overcome that reserve."

The "sights are aimed at a $220,000,000,000 program," Mr. Nelson said. He broke this down, as follows:

Materials delivered in 1941, $19,000,000,000; program for 1942-43 (war goods), $140,000,000,000; program for 1942-43 (pay and subsistence Army, Navy), $25,000,000,000; after 1943, $35,000,000,000.

Major Job Now

The "major job," Mr. Nelson said, is to get out the $140,000,000,000 for the 1942-43 figure in the next two years. That works out, he said, at an average of just under $6,000,000,000 a month. Right now, he said, production is hitting its stride at $3,800,000,000 a month, including pay and subsistence, a sharp increase. Excellent though this is, Mr. Nelson said, the monthly rate, excluding pay and subsistence, will have to average double the current level to reach the desired goal.

"We propose to produce in the two years 1942 and 1943, combined, for war purposes alone, twice as much in dollar value as was produced for all purposes in 1929," Mr. Nelson explained to the astonished committee.

The objective, he continued, is to "build up a supply of weapons which will match and over-match, weapon by weapon, whatever the enemy now has or can produce. Global war requires over-matching stocks of weapons adapted to all regions and all military conditions."

Mr. Nelson's manner was polite and respectful to the Senate Committee, which recently issued a blast attacking WPB's dollar-a-year men. Mr. Nelson praised the contribution which the Committee had made and declared that a reorganization of the WPB setup was under consideration. He praised the co-operation of capital and labor, and cited the example of the conversion of the automobile industry as having proceeded to "a far gerater extent and at a far greater speed than was believed possible last year."

Mr. Nelson then took up the production programs industry by industry.

Relations Improved

Mr. Nelson did not read his prepared report but was questioned verbally by the Truman Committee. It was evident early that an atmosphere of cordiality had been established.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Nelson said:

The Maritime Commission has set a "cosmic record" by turning out one ship in 46 days with an original estimate of 105 days and the prospect of sending this time "down and down."

Lack of steel plates has held up the shipbuilding program and the situation is so serious that allocation is now determined in consultation with Allied Chiefs of Staff.

Capable civilians have been placed in key procurement posts in the Army and Navy to guide the whole purchase program.

Synthetic Rubber Program

Thiokol, new synthetic rubber substance with chlorine base and only 33 per cent of the efficiency of crude rubber "may fill the gap" as a retread material for essential civilian tires until more lasting synthetic rubber products come into full production.

A big copper scrap drive or possible confiscation will start soon to meet one of the most difficult raw material shortages.

WPB plans for progressively "taking" 1,000,000 tons of civilian copper,, starting with brass name plates, for use in war production. Bronze bank doors may be melted down.

Steel railings, ornamental iron work, cast iron deer in front yards may be "taken" to fill the need of scrap.

Mr. Nelson told the committee the United States "cannot afford" to permit the collapse of South American economy. He pointed out that this country depends on the Latin-American nations for its raw materials.

Going Down!

Associated Press

All Part of Rigid Training

An airplane pilot attached to the United States Coast Guard is about to release his parachute after leaping from a plane as part of the training he and all Coast Guard pilots must undergo. Coast Guard fliers maintain a constant patrol of United States shipping lanes to insure safe voyages for ships of the United Nations.

Nazi Spying In Chile Even With Denials?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The contention of some Chilean officials and of an influential strata of society that German residents and German-Chileans conduct themselves satisfactorily and cause no major concern to the Government appears belied by a succession of incidents in which Nazi sympathizers have been involved.

At the same time, valuable evidence has been given in support of an investigation of anti-democratic activities on the lines of the Argentine inquiry of Deputy Raúl Damonte Taborda which a group of Radicals and Socialists are demanding despite the obstinate resistance of Conservatives and Liberals. The rightists say that an investigation is unnecessary and would be unconstitutional. Its proponents claim the demand is justified by daily occurrences.

One of the most-talked-of cases of alleged Nazi espionage was when it was found there had been tapping of the Navy's private wire linking Santiago, seat of the Defense Ministry, with Valparaiso, the chief port. The tap was discovered by State telegraph inspectors and suspicion led investigators to a purely German boarding house situated on Cerro Alegre, the principal hill district over the port, only three months before.

The guests at the house were principally German students and these declared they only used the wire connected with the Navy line as antenna. The authorities accepted the boarding-house explanation but, though the scare has died down, a feeling lingers in many quarters that there was something deeper in the case than officially revealed.

Only Failure

Incidentally, the newspaper La Opinion was the only one that failed to report that Germans were involved in the case. La Opinion is owned to a large extent by Juan B. Rossetti, the former Foreign Minister, who represented Chile at the consultations of Rio de Janeiro and opposed a break with the Axis.

The police have commenced examination of the personnel and archives of the Nazi daily newspaper Deutsche Zeitung für Chile and its Spanish-language edition as part of the judicial proceedings ordered by Raúl Morales, Minister of Interior, who acted at the request of his colleague, Foreign Minister Ernesto Barros Jarpa. The papers had published a series of articles considered to be insulting to Brazil and its Foreign Minister, Dr. Oswaldo Aranha. The Rios Government has made it clear it will not tolerate anything damaging Chilean prestige as a democratic nation.

The Popular Socialist Vanguard Party—founded on the old Nazi or "Nacista" movement—has also been "caught out" again. The Investigation Bureau, searching three members' homes, found 15 explosive bombs, 30 hand grenades, 18 tear-gas bombs and substantial reserves of powder. What was declared to be a "real fifth column plot" was discovered when investigation began of the murder of a retired army captain, Victor Ugarte Corvalan.

Terrorist Plot

The police, who have already arrested 11 members of the Vanguard, said that a terrorist plot had come to light. Suspicion has also since been diverted to the so-called Nationalist Union, which was joined by the Vanguard and other Nazi-like organizations after the defeat of the rightist candidate, General Carlos Ibañez, in the presidential elections.

General excitement was carried still further when the police department revealed it had frustrated a pro-Axis plan to dynamite a platform on which the pro-Democratic campaign leaders were to speak during the election preparations. Former President Arturo Alessandri was one of the scheduled speakers.

United States Ambassador Claude Bowers felt compelled to intervene in the rumor-mongering fanned by Axis agents, who spread tales that Chile's difficult economic position was due to pressure from the United States. To quote one case alone, he explained what many Chileans had failed to appreciate—that their shortage of gasoline was no worse than in many parts of the United States or in other South American countries. In fact, the position is worse in Uruguay.

Although, naturally, Ambassador Bowers did not say so, German agents have long been playing on Chilean economic irritation to prejudice relationships with the United States. There has been a flood of rumors and the origin is usually traced back to the sales agents of the big German wholesale houses which play such a big part in domestic provisioning.

Against all these incidents and propaganda can be set the favorable impression caused by the public stand of the Bishop of Mastuara and head of all the Roman Catholic missions among the Araucanian Indians of southern Chile. He is German-born Mgr. Guido Beck de Ramberga.

Referring to a recent comment by a prominent Chilean Catholic layman that a Hitler triumph would mean the ruin of the Roman Catholic Church in Germany and everywhere, the Bishop declared: "I pray every day that that tremendous misfortune will never descend on my native land and Europe."

Bay State Tax Rates Show Effort to Build Up Reserve

A substantial portion of Massachusetts' 351 cities and towns are today building up a sizeable financial cushion to ease the shock of anticiapted lower tax yields in 1943 by maintaining their 1942 real estate tax rates at higher levels than this year's expenses necessitate.

This policy was instituted by Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, so that municipalities would raise in this year's tax levy a nest egg which will come in handy next year as revenue from gasoline taxes, automobile excise levies and State income taxes drops. Reduction of the yield from these sources is anticiapted because of gasoline, car and tire rationing and the drain of Federal income tax levies.

Effect of the Long policy is definitely seen in the report of tax rates thus far officially announced by the State Division of Local Taxation under Mr. Long.

Thus far the rates of 258 of the 351 communities have become official. Of the 258, only 67 are lower than last year.

On the other hand 89 communities have boosted their 1942 rates above that of last year while 102 have maintained their 1941 rates through 1942. During the past few years the number of decreases ordinarily has outstripped the increases.

This year the situation is reversed, as Mr. Long has insisted that municipalities which could reduce their rates should avoid such a step to build a reserve for next year. Some communities have refused to follow Mr. Long's advice and have made some reductions. However, many of those which cut their rates reached a compromise with the Commissioner so that the reduction was not as large as could have been made in ordinary times.

As soon as all the 351 city and town rates are official, Mr. Long hopes to be able to determine how much the cities and towns have laid aside in the aggregate for the future by boosting their rates or keeping them higher than they might ordinarily have done. This figure he expects to be substantial.

Meanwhile, municipal officials are being prevailed upon by Mr. Long and the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations to enonomize sharply to increase the reserve available against next year.

Tax Rates Are Officially Set In 258 Bay State Communities

A total of 258 of Massachusetts' 351 cities and towns have officially established their 1942 tax rates thus far. Comparison between the 1941 and 1942 rates follows:

	1942	1941
Abington	39.00	43.00
Adams	32.00	34.00
Agawam	32.00	32.40
Alford	33.00	33.00
Amesbury	40.00	38.80
Amherst	30.00	30.80
Arlington	35.60	34.80
Ashburnham	40.00	40.00
Ashby	26.60	29.00
Ashfield	20.00	23.00
Ashland	30.00	30.00
Athol	36.20	34.20
ATTLEBORO	29.50	34.20
Auburn	32.60	32.60
Avon	39.00	37.40
Ayer	31.60	31.60
Barnstable	23.00	23.00
Barre	42.00	42.00
Becket	45.00	42.00
Bedford	35.00	34.00
Belchertown	38.00	42.40
Bellingham	48.00	48.00
Belmont	27.40	27.40
Berkley	37.60	37.60
Berlin	27.80	27.80
Bernardston	29.00	27.20
BEVERLY	37.20	37.20
Blandford	22.00	24.60
Bolton	29.00	32.00
BOSTON	41.00	39.60
Bourne	27.50	29.00
Boxboro	15.80	19.20
Boylston	47.00	47.40
Brewster	23.70	23.70
Brimfield	35.00	27.00
Brookfield	32.00	32.00
Brookline	23.90	22.50
Buckland	18.00	21.00
CAMBRIDGE	43.90	46.30
Canton	37.00	37.00
Carlisle	21.00	20.60
Carver	18.00	20.60
Charlemont	37.00	33.00
Chatham	20.00	20.00
Chelmsford	33.00	33.00
Cheshire	34.00	34.00
Chesterfield	38.00	38.00
Chilmark	18.40	18.40
Colrain	29.00	26.00
Conway	28.00	28.00
Cummington	38.00	34.00
Dalton	32.50	32.50
Danvers	39.20	39.20
Dedham	33.20	33.80
Deerfield	23.00	21.90
Dighton	31.00	30.50
Douglas	35.00	35.00
Dover	19.50	17.20
Dudley	38.00	40.00
Dunstable	27.00	27.00
Duxbury	22.30	22.30
E. Bridgewater	35.00	35.00
E. Brookfield	28.00	28.00
E. Longmeadow	33.00	32.20
Eastham	26.50	25.50
Easton	29.00	25.00
Edgartown	22.60	22.60
Egremont	18.00	18.00
Erving	22.00	24.00
Fairhaven	35.00	33.00
FITCHBURG	38.00	38.00
Florida	34.00	30.50
Foxboro	32.30	32.30
Framingham	33.40	32.90
Franklin	30.80	32.80
GARDNER	29.20	29.20
Gay Head	20.60	22.70
Georgetown	37.00	38.00
Gill	18.00	18.00
Goshen	33.00	33.00
Gosnold	14.50	15.00
Grafton	46.00	48.00
Granby	24.00	22.00
Granville	24.00	26.60
Great Barrington	26.00	28.40
Greenfield	28.00	28.00
Groveland	38.00	39.40
Hadley	26.00	24.00
Halifax	25.00	25.00
Hamilton	23.20	23.40
Hampden	43.00	35.00
Hancock	25.50	25.00
Hanson	37.00	35.00
Hardwick	42.00	42.00
Harvard	29.30	30.00
Harwich	20.00	21.50
Hatfield	28.40	27.60
Hingham	26.00	24.50
Holbrook	39.50	39.50
Holden	34.00	33.40
Holland	27.50	27.50
Hopedale	24.00	24.00
Hopkinton	34.00	34.00
Hubbardston	34.60	34.60
Hull	32.00	32.00
Huntington	40.00	38.50
Ipswich	38.50	38.50
Kingston	22.50	21.00
Lancaster	38.00	40.00
Lenox	33.00	32.00
Leominster	40.00	40.00
Leverett	45.00	45.00
Lexington	31.40	31.40
Lincoln	25.00	24.00
Littleton	24.00	19.20
Longmeadow	26.00	25.00
MALDEN	42.40	40.60
Manchester	29.50	29.80
Mansfield	32.40	32.40
MARLBORO	39.50	38.50
Mattapoisett	25.00	27.00
Maynard	35.50	35.30
MELROSE	30.60	31.60
Mendon	32.00	29.00
Merrimac	46.00	46.00
Middleboro	34.40	29.60
Middlefield	30.00	30.00
Millville	43.00	39.40
Milton	26.00	26.00
Monroe	18.00	15.00
Monson	51.00	52.00
Montague	32.00	32.00
Monterey	18.90	18.80
Montgomery	30.00	27.00
Mount Washington	20.00	20.00
Nahant	37.00	36.00
Natick	34.00	33.20
Needham	28.50	27.80
New Ashford	26.00	25.00
NEW BEDFORD	46.60	46.80
New Braintree	31.00	31.20
New Marlboro	26.00	30.00
New Salem	42.00	33.60
Newbury	34.00	34.00
NEWBURYPORT	46.00	44.10
NEWTON	28.00	28.00
Norfolk	27.00	30.80
NORTH ADAMS	38.00	38.00
North Andover	39.00	39.00
North Brookfield	38.00	38.00
NORTHAMPTON	32.00	31.60
Northboro	36.80	33.80
Northfield	38.00	38.00
Norton	30.00	31.20
Norwood	34.90	31.50
Oak Bluffs	27.00	27.50
Oakham	30.00	30.00
Orleans	23.70	24.20
Otis	34.00	30.00
Palmer	36.00	36.00
Paxton	32.00	32.00
Pelham	24.00	23.00
Pembroke	32.00	31.60
Pepperell	33.60	31.00
Peru	50.00	47.00
Petersham	21.40	23.60
PITTSFIELD	33.40	35.30
Plainfield	45.00	44.60
Plainville	29.00	29.00
Plymouth	32.40	32.40
QUINCY	31.00	31.20
Randolph	41.00	39.60
Raynham	32.00	32.00
Reading	35.00	34.80
Rehoboth	28.00	32.00
Rochester	25.00	27.00
Rockport	33.00	34.60
Rowe	33.00	31.00
Rowley	35.00	33.00
Royalston	45.50	45.50
Russell	15.00	15.60
Rutland	27.40	27.40
Salisbury	49.80	51.00
Sandisfield	30.00	28.00
Savoy	54.00	32.60
Scituate	32.00	33.60
Seekonk	24.50	24.50
Sharon	29.00	29.00
Sheffield	23.00	23.00
Shelburne	26.00	24.00
Sherborn	27.20	27.20
Shirley	38.60	33.00
Shrewsbury	32.00	30.00
Shutesbury	32.00	30.00
Somerset	23.50	24.50
South Hadley	30.60	30.60
Southampton	23.00	27.00
Southboro	31.00	31.00
Southwick	27.00	27.00
Spencer	40.00	40.00
SPRINGFIELD	36.20	34.50
Sterling	32.00	34.00
Stockbridge	27.00	27.00
Stoneham	35.60	34.40
Stoughton	36.40	36.40
Stow	30.00	25.30
Sturbridge	42.00	42.00
Sudbury	29.00	27.00
Sunderland	30.00	28.00
Sutton	42.00	42.00
Swampscott	29.00	27.00
TAUNTON	42.80	41.00
Templeton	44.00	44.80
Tewksbury	28.20	28.20
Tolland	33.00	29.00
Topsfield	24.00	24.00
Townsend	27.60	28.60
Truro	19.70	19.70
Tyngsboro	46.00	46.00
Tyringham	26.00	25.00
Upton	45.00	41.00
Wakefield	30.40	31.40
Wales	41.00	38.00
Walpole	25.00	25.40
WALTHAM	36.00	36.00
Ware	41.00	41.00
Wareham	24.50	24.50
Warwick	36.00	32.00
Washington	24.00	24.00
Watertown	35.00	34.60
Wayland	28.70	30.10
Webster	44.40	44.40
Wellesley	21.50	20.90
Wendell	30.00	30.00
Wenham	18.80	18.80
West Boylston	31.00	31.00
West Bridgewater	31.60	31.60
West Brookfield	30.00	30.00
West Newbury	42.00	42.00
Westboro	28.80	29.90
Westford	39.40	38.60
Westhampton	23.00	23.00
Westminster	34.00	34.00
Weston	21.00	21.00
Westwood	25.00	22.00
Weymouth	25.50	25.75
Whately	25.00	25.00
Whitman	35.20	38.40
Wilbraham	28.00	32.00
Williamsburg	37.00	38.00
Williamstown	28.50	30.00
Winchendon	44.00	41.00
Winchester	27.20	27.20
Windsor	32.00	30.00
Winthrop	27.40	28.00
Worthington	30.00	28.00
Wrentham	27.20	27.80

*Cities in Capital Letters.

Californians Look to Mexico For Workers in Crop Crisis

By Rodney L. Brink
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

California

The situation which California food growers most greatly feared—short of invasion—has come upon them: there is a definite and serious shortage of farm workers. The toll has already been felt in midsummer crops; the outlook is doubly serious as the heavier fall cropping season approaches.

School children, housewives, WPA workers, migrant workers lured by emergency high pay, are being mobilized in many communities in an effort to fill the gap in the agricultural hand-labor ranks. The gap has been caused by service enlistments, by higher pay in airplane plants and shipyards, and by the evacuation of Japanese from the principal farming areas.

Right now the gap between ripe harvests and available harvest hands appears to be widening. This statement is based upon the conclusions of officials who are watching the critical situation closely, and the opinions of representatives of growers' associations.

Sugar beets have been plowed under in some sections to prevent this maturing in unthinned, unweeded rows. Such unkempt crops are unacceptable to the sugar refineries. Cherries have been left to spoil on the trees in some areas, although the price has remained higher than usual in the cities.

Strawberries, which were a favorite crop with the Japanese, have been left untended in some cases, and the total crop has been far below normal to date. Asparagus, a hand-cut market and canning crop, has taken large losses.

California's crops in general were intended by the growers to be greater than ever this year, in compliance with the Government's request for large increase in food production.

Mexican Labor Sought

Because crop losses thus far sustained due to labor lack are impossible to compute at this period, and because the year's plantings actually have been increased in spite of handicaps, and the harvest labor problem is still in a state of flux, no estimate is now available of the probable comparative size of the year's crops.

Such influential persons and agencies as Gov. Culbert L. Olson, James Mussatti, General Manager of the California State Chamber of Commerce, and Chester B. Moore, Secretary Manager of the Western Growers' Protective Association, agreed that the farm labor shortage is solvable only by importation of labor from Mexico.

This viewpoint has been presented to governmental departments in Washington emphatically and in detail in recent weeks. The offices chiefly concerned are in the State, Justice, Agriculture, and Labor Departments.

Immigration Laws

Existing immigration laws and relations between this country and Mexico are included in the problem. The War Manpower Commission, a new agency, is especially involved in the question. The United States Employment Service is also greatly concerned.

Calling chiefly upon the Manpower Commission for help, Mr. Mussatti emphasizes the point that California has been called upon to produce 15 per cent more flaxseed, 11 per cent more milk, 10 per cent more barley, 8 per cent more hogs, 6 per cent more truck crops, and an unlimited quantity of sugar beets.

"It may be impossible to meet the additional demands unless an adequate supply of agricultural labor is assured," says Mr. Mussatti. "In fact, production may fall below last year's level."

RAF Rules Air Over Libya As Battle for Egypt Nears

Continued from Page 1

correctly and in sufficient quantities, may decide the outcome.

Yet with scarcely a pause for breath after the battle for Libya, Marshal Rommel's hard worked panzers are following up their advantage with maximum speed. Marshal Rommel apparently hopes to prevent a fluid situation from crystallizing and counts upon striking a new blow before Allied forces have an opportunity to complete their new dispositions and obtain reinforcements.

Axis forces apparently have attempted to repeat tactics they used against the Gazala line at the outset of the offensive when their armor came around the Allied southern flank. Thus the main enemy movement is still expected inland rather than along the coastal area.

It is too early to predict where the Eighth Army will make its principal stand, but the Salum and Halfaya Pass positions would clearly have been useless in the face of an Axis advance past the southern flank.

Accordingly the British appear to be falling back toward a stronger defense line as Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell did in the sumer of 1940. There, deep mine fields extending from the coast far into the desert, and buttressed against the Catarro depression with its salt marshes and loose sand, constitute Egypt's main defense line. Defenders will have a strong advantage.

Marshal Rommel evidently is gambling heavily on a quick breakthrough, sacrificing all other considerations to the time element. Any slipup or delay in his schedule might prove disastrous in a territory where every gallon of water, gasoline, and oil must be hauled hundreds of miles. In this connection, it should be recalled that a water and fuel shortage nearly caused his undoing early in the previous round when his supply lines were far shorter and less exposed to air attack than now.

Archbishop of York Wants 'Worst' Quickly

By the Associated Press

London, June 25

The Archbishop of York criticized the British Government today on grounds of "unnecessary concealment of bad news."

Referring to the Libyan reversal and the shipping situation in his presidential address at the York Diocesan Conference, he said the Government should take the people into its confidence.

"It is irritating and humiliating when the enemy tells us on the wireless what we are not told officially and more accurately until many hours have passed," he said.

Dies 'Congress' Report Denounced

WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP)—A Dies Committee report charging existence of a Communist-inspired movement to "obliterate" Congress was denounced yesterday by a committee member as coming "perilously close to outright deception" and bordering on a practice "that in itself is un-American."

In a sharply worded minority report, Representative Jerry Voorhis (D) of California disagreed with the Committee's findings and declared that the way to answer attacks on Congress "is to write a record that in itself will disprove them."

Representative Voorhis said he was not given an opportunity to vote against the report, made public June 23, or suggest changes in it. Representative Joseph E. Casey (D) of Massachusetts was out of town. Five members approved it.

While sharing with the majority a belief "that there does exist a deliberate attempt to discredit the Congress in the eyes of the American people," Representative Voorhis said:

"No member of Congress has a right to object if attacks are made upon him as an individual member of Congress," for without the right of such criticism "our political life would stagnate and we would no more have a representative democratic system."

Canadian Wheat

OTTAWA (CP)—Wheat in store in Canada for the week ended June 19 totaled 408,459,205 bushels against 410,895,748 on June 12 and 470,100,346 on the same date last year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported.

Montreal Still Trying to Solve House Shortage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—This city is still seeking means of solving its housing shortage.

It is estimated that fewer than 20,000 people moved during the usual moving season, which is far less than any previous year. But owing to the new price ceiling on rents, many tenants had difficulty in finding new homes after they had given up their old ones. Some of these took up vacant stores, which would not otherwise have been rented.

In a number of cases police looked after families at the station houses until accommodation could be found for them in some section of the city. The great influx of war workers into the city has made the housing situation acute, and landlords of new homes just built are asking more rent than most of the newly arrived citizens can pay.

Soon all will be settled, but many had to take accommodation provided for them by the city at the large market halls. In no case will families be left out on the streets.

Christian Science Shortwave Programs From Boston, Mass.

Station WRUL and its companion transmitter WRUW.

Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts

First Sunday

Morning, 11.79mc (25.4m), 17.75mc (16.9m). Chimes radiocast at 10:15 a. m. Service at 10:45 a. m. (Eastern War Time).

Evening Chimes radiocast, 7 p. m. Service 7:30 p. m. (Eastern War Time). 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (25.4m), 9.70mc (30.9m).

The Christian Science Monitor Tower News

Direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building.

Mondays to Fridays. 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 6.04mc (49.6m), 4:30 p. m. (Eastern War Time).

Repeated by transcription from Studio of WRUL.

Mondays to Fridays, 9.70mc (30.9m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 6.04mc (49.6m), 6:45 p. m. (Eastern War Time).

Christian Science Programs

Tuesdays and Fridays. 4:45 p. m. Eastern War Time. 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 6.04mc (49.6m).

Note—To convert Eastern War Time to Greenwich Time add 4 hours, and 2 hours additional for British Double Summer Time.

German War Prisoner Escapes in Canada

KINGSTON, Ontario, June 25 (AP)—A young German prisoner of war, Heinz Domnick, escaped from a prison camp near here yesterday, it was announced by officials who said camp guards prevented the escape of another prisoner found hiding in a tool box.

False Radio 'Ad' Costs Firm $500

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 25—In what was believed to be the first successful prosecution of false advertising over the radio, the Original Ellbee Furriers, Inc, of 11 West Thirty-sixth Street, was fined $500 in the Court of Special Sessions here on June 23 following conviction for violating Section 321 of the New York State penal law relating to misleading advertising.

Conviction followed investigation originated by the Better Business Bureau of New York City, Inc., a complaint filed by the Bureau with the City Department of Markets resulting in the action.

Last January, it was charged, the furrier advertised over a local radio station that it was selling several thousand "practically new" fur coats, worth $250,000, for $60,000. For as little as $25, radio listeners were told, coats reputedly worth anywhere from $100 to $1,500 could be bought, coats allegedly made of valuable furs and "restyled to conform to 1942 fashion."

Acting upon the broadcast offer, a shopper from the Bureau purchased for $35 a "Northern Seal" fur coat, represented to be worth $150. Appraisal by a fur expert revealed the coat to be dyed rabbit, 10 years old and unsterilized. Evidence was turned over to the Markets Department which brought charges against the company.

"This case," H. J. Kenner, General Manager of the Bureau, declared, "is believed to be the first successful prosecution in the country of false radio advertising. It is a signal victory for truth in advertising. It signifies that advertising by radio must adhere to the same standards of honesty that prevail in the printed word.

Dutch Guiana to Tax Mining Companies

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana, June 25 (CP)—Mining concerns in British Guiana, hitherto exempt from the Colony's excess profit tax, are to be subject to it in future under a new tax measure announced by the Government.

A spokesman said the move would affect chiefly bauxite interests, many of the shareholders of which live in Canada. The amount available for dividends will be smaller, he said.

Vacation IN NEW YORK THE WORLD'S GREATEST CITY

NEW YORK HAS EVERYTHING

Famous theatres, restaurants, night clubs, museums, parks, skyscrapers, beaches, golf courses, big league baseball. A vacation in New York is the thrill of a lifetime—and INEXPENSIVE. 5¢ subways and buses take you everywhere.

Stay at the Shelton, a 32 story skyscraper hotel. Only 3 blocks from Radio City. The Shelton's rates begin at $2.50 a day. Free use of the swimming pool, solarium, roof terrace and library. Dinner and supper dancing in Air Conditioned Grill.

SHELTON HOTEL
LEXINGTON AVE., at 49th ST.
NEW YORK
Under Knott Mg't. R. A. Whalen, Mgr.

Keep buying WAR STAMPS and BONDS! Keep buying

Fit!

Fit!—there can be no smartness without fit—whether a tropical worsted for business, or a uniform for military service.

Fit!—we guarantee it for men of every build; fit tailored in by hands trained in our own workrooms; fit that is as much a part of the garment as the cloth itself.

Rogers Peet Company

NEW YORK

Fifth Avenue at 41st Street | 13th Street at Broadway | Warren Street at Broadway | Liberty Street at Broadway

And in Boston: Tremont St. at Bromfield St.

$6 Fur Storage only $2

Save $4 on fur storage in Certified Storage vaults, including $300 insurance, protected by six million dollar company. No Pick Up—No Delivery. It pays to bring your furs direct to one of New York's larger wholesale furriers. Cooperate with the U. S. Government Consumer's Pledge by conserving the things you have . . . with guaranteed savings. Exclusive Greanway cleaning by furrier's sawdust method, $5. Repairing and remodeling at wholesale prices.

Seymour Grean Furs
131 W. 30 St., N. Y. C. • 3rd floor

Hotel Empire
Broadway & 63rd Street, New York
600 rooms with bath . . . from $2.50
Fay B. Mareness, Gen'l Mgr.

Doriot Nazis' Bogey to Scare Laval; De Gaulle Clarifies Free French Aims

LONDON, June 25 (AP)—Defining the Free French political aims for the first time, Gen. Charles de Gaulle issued a declaration today founded upon the principles of the Atlantic Charter and providing for the election of a National Assembly by the French people to determine their own future when the Germans are driven out.

The five points of the declaration were understood to have been approved by leaders of resistance to the German occupation of France through four months of the most remarkable secret negotiations yet conducted between Britain and the conquered homeland of the Free French.

De Gaulle's Five Points

General de Gaulle's declaration said the Free French stood for:

1. Election of a National Assembly to decide the "future of the country," and "restoration of the complete integrity of both our home country and the French Empire. . . ."

2. Punishment of Nazi leaders and traitors within France, and destruction of the totalitarian system as well as the overthrow of the systematic coalition of private interests which opposed the national interests of France.

3. Establishment of guarantees "to put an end to tyranny constituted by perpetual infringement of rights and to insure liberty and dignity in the working life of every citizen."

4. Destruction of the "mechanical organization of mankind such as the enemy achieved in contempt of all religion, morals, and charity," and the restoration of the old French ideal of liberty, equality, and fraternity.

5. Creation of a "world organization establishing a lasting solidarity and mutual help between nations in every sphere."

The declaration was made to strengthen the Free French organization by a statement of what it is fighting for, and was intended also to silence criticism that General de Gaulle was "too far to the right" in his political ideas.

Underground Revision

It was formulated, Free French leaders said, after revisions were made by underground leaders in France, including trade unionists, Roman Catholics, Socialists, and individual leaders. Communists were said to have pledged support to General de Gaulle, although they did not accept the Free French political creed.

The declaration was published in underground newspapers throughout Occupied France as early as June 15, but was withheld in Britain to assure the widest possible circulation on the continent.

One Free French source said that the declaration would result in a unification which would place the Free French National Committee on a firmer diplomatic footing and would provide stronger grounds for full British and United States recognition.

Regarded as particularly significant was the reference to punishment of the "systematic coalition of private interests" at the expense of the nation. This was understood to be a reference to industrialists who in the spring of 1940 were said to have sought peace at any price.

General de Gaulle introduced his declaration with a statement that: "One moral, social, political, and economic regime has abdicated in defeat after having become paralyzed with corruption. Another, arising from the criminal capitulation, glories in personal power. Both are condemned by the French people who, even as they unite for victory, gather for revolution."

Doriot Group's Quarters Wrecked by a Bomb

By the Associated Press

Vichy, Unoccupied France
June 25

Advices from the German-occupied zone said today a powerful bomb explosion—the second this week—wrecked the headquarters of Jacques Doriot's collaborationist organization, the National Popular Party, at Nantes at 6 a. m. yesterday.

There were no casualties. It was recalled that the Nantes "collaboration" Club was bombed about the same hour last Monday.

By Egon Kaskeline

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Nazis have been trying to play off France's two arch-Fascists, one against the other.

Such is the explanation behind the information currently received here that Germany threatened to set Jacques Doriot up as the head of a separate regime in Paris unless Pierre Laval would speed up his already overheated machinery of "collaboration."

The Nazi threat need not be taken too seriously. For there are other ways of forcing their demands upon the supine Chief of Government at Vichy. M. Laval, moreover, has been determined to crush M. Doriot, who stands as his most dangerous successor for power under the favor of the swastika.

Open warfare between the two broke out when M. Laval, addressing the leaders of the "legion of ex-service men," accused M. Doriot of organizing a private army.

"Doriot wants to take power for himself," M. Laval said, "but power is the Government and I am the Government."

Laval's Police Act

These unveiled threats against the French Fascist leader were soon followed by speedy action on the part of M. Laval's police. Several members of M. Doriot's youth movement, one of the most dangerous political gangs in France, have been arrested and jailed. Newspapers in Unoccupied France are now permitted to criticize the man whom they used to call "the great patriot" and "the inspiring leader." It is, however, not unlikely that this storm will end with a compromise and that finally M. Doriot will accept Pierre Laval's leadership.

Jacques Doriot, chief of the French Popular Party and until recently leader of the Legion of Anti-Bolshevist Volunteers, is one of the rare French politicians who is a genuine Fascist. He is an extremist by temperament and by inclination. Born as son of a worker—his father was a blacksmith, as was the father of Mussolini—and himself a skilled mechanic and metal worker, young Doriot immediately joined the most radical wing of the French Labor movement.

Brilliant orator and successful organizer of industrial workers, the young mechanic soon became one of the great hopes of the French Communist Party. The party made him mayor of St. Denis, an industrial suburb of Paris and a stronghold of French Communism. For 16 years, M. Doriot remained Mayor of this important city and his administration was known as efficient and competent. Even the great "manitous" of the Communist International in Moscow recognized M. Doriot's ability and he was nominated a member of the Central Council of the "Commintern" and representative of the French Communist Party.

M. Doriot, however, undisciplined and obstinate, was badly fitted to become a willing tool in the hands of his Communist chiefs. He, who in the meantime had become leader of the Communist Party in the French Chamber of Deputies, frequently disagreed with the "party line." A break between M. Doriot and the Commintern was bound to come when the French leader proposed and propagated the idea to form a "popular front" of Communists, Socialists and other anti-Fascist parties in order to fight the "Fascist danger."

Ousted from Party

The young rebel was summoned to Moscow. He refused to go and was promptly ousted from all party organizations. Two years later, impressed by the German catastrophe, the Communist leaders in Moscow changed their mind and the French Popular Front was eventually constituted. M. Doriot, however, full of resentment and hatred against his former friends, had changed to the camp of right-wing extremism. He became the "führer" of the first all-out Fascist party in France, of a movement which specialized in red and Jew-baiting. It was only much later that M. Doriot who in his first manifestos still considered the Franco-British alliance as the very backbone of France's foreign policy, became decidedly Anglophobe and pro-German.

In 1936, conditions in France were particularly favorable to the formation of a fascist party. Big business, concerned by the rise of the Popular Front, was only too glad to receive the repentant with open hearts and treasury. And yet, in spite of his undeniable political skill and in spite of his well supplied propaganda fund, M. Doriot failed to build a strong Fascist movement in France. The "French Popular Party" had no more than 20,000 to 30,000 active members and only a few PPF—Parti Populaire Française—deputies were returned from the poll. Shortly before the war, political observers in France believed that M. Doriot would soon be "out of politics."

Lack of Principles

M. Doriot's failure as a Fascist Party leader is typical. He has all the technical outfit of a successful "party boss." He is an impassioned orator, an able organizer, and he by no means lacks personal magnetism. But his weakness is the lack of political and moral principles, a self-centeredness which interferes with sound judgment, and an ambition which refuses to recognize his limits.

There is always something clownish about France's most dangerous political demagogue. As he was unsuccessful in establishing a Fascist movement during the Third Republic, M. Doriot was also unable to win actual power under the Vichy regime. M. Doriot was pro-Pétain from the beginning but the Marshal refused to admit the former Communist among his counsellors. His party press continued to proclaim that all power must be given to M. Doriot who would oust Jews, Freemasons, Communists, and Anglophiles. His uniformed storm troopers continued to be active. It was they who bombed synagogues in Occupied and Unoccupied France. Yet, in spite of their clamoring, M. Doriot remained in the shadow.

Ludicrous Legion

The legion of anti-Bolshevist volunteers founded by M. Doriot proved to be a ridiculous enterprise. It never numbered more than 3,000 men, 70 per cent of them—to quote a Swiss paper—have criminal records; 20 per cent are professional soldiers, and only 10 per cent convinced anti-Communists. M. Doriot, once honorary captain of the Red Army, was nominated lieutenant in the German Army. He wore this uniform when he returned to France. His legion actually has been dismissed by the German High Command, which found it an unreliable combat unit. M. Doriot recently declared that he intended to form a new "legion for the defense of the French Empire against British-Americans."

Jacques Doriot, especially after his last misadventures, may prove no match for the cunning Pierre Laval. The Fascist leader and his volunteers have made themselves a laughing-stock in the eyes of the French. The Germans, however, have several times threatened M. Laval that they would replace him by his so far unsuccessful rival. France's Chief of Government has decided to get rid of this danger once for all. He is actively supported by the conservative circles in Vichy who fear that M. Doriot, once in power, might remember his Communist past. Reports from Vichy indicate that M. Laval's stand against M. Doriot was one of the reasons for Marshal Pétain's surprising declaration in favor of his dangerous collaborator.

Soviet Calls Envoy To Turkey for Talk

ANKARA, Turkey, June 25 (AP)—Sergei Alexandrovich Vinogradoff, Soviet Ambassador to Turkey, has been recalled to Moscow for consultation, it was announced here early today. He will fly to Moscow from the frontier in a special plane.

[Two Russians were convicted in an Ankara court last week of complicity in a bomb plot against Franz von Papen, German Ambassador to Turkey. The arrest of the pair had caused a strain between Turkey and Russia and Tass, official Soviet news agency, assailed the verdict as "shocking."]

Madagascar Units Join Free French

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, June 25—The BBC reported that 400 French officers and soldiers from Madagascar, who fought against the British forces at Diego Suarez, had just announced their rallying to the Free French forces, during a stopover in a port of British Africa.

This news given out in London by the General Headquarters of Free France stated the group was composed of a regiment of Senegalese sharpshooters, the elite of the French colonial infantry.

One of their officers was quoted as declaring that the men were subjected at Madagascar to intense anti-Allied propaganda. They were told that Great Britain wanted to lay its hand on the French Empire, and that General de Gaulle was nothing but a traitor.

First Air Squadron For U. S. Boy Scouts

AKRON, Ohio, June 25 (AP)—The first full Air Scout Squadron in the country was installed here last night and received its charter from national executive officers of the Boy Scouts of America.

Composed of 38 boys, it will be known as Air Scout Squadron No. 1. Frank G. Hoover, Vice-President of the Boy Scouts' national executive committee, presented the charter to Paul W. Litchfield, chairman of Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, which sponsored the squadron.

Air Scouts, boys 15 or older who are First Class Boy Scouts, are an expansion of the Scout movement and are expected to be organized on a nation-wide basis, Mr. Hoover said.

Suspected Suppliers Of U-Boats Seized

HAVANA, June 25 (AP)—Two men suspected of furnishing fuel to German submarines have been arrested, police announced.

One was arrested in Santiago, on the southeastern coast, and the other, an Austrian, at Antilla, on the northeast coast. In each case, the men were in possession of schooners which had been hauling oil.

Egypt's Situation Better Than in '41

CAIRO, Egypt, June 25 (AP)—Premier Nahas Pasha declared yesterday in a statement to the Chamber of Deputies that the situation in the western desert "is grave but not so serious as at the same time last year."

He reported on his talks with British Ambassador Sir Miles Lampson and the commander of British troops in Egypt. He said Sir Miles reassured him that Britain was determined to fulfill her obligations under the Anglo-Egyptian treaty for the defense of Egypt.

100 New Airdromes in Australia

Recorded by CBS

MELBOURNE, June 25—One hundred new airdromes have been built in Australia in the past three months, and many other construction jobs have been performed for the allied forces, Brig. Gen. Hugh J. Casey stated, according to an Australian broadcast.

"Brig. Gen. Casey, engineer officer at General Headquarters, said the program already included 1,500 large-scale engineering projects, and 10,000 smaller jobs. Together with the construction of airfields and installations, it provided for the improvement of port facilities to hasten supplies from overseas, the building of access roads at railway sidings and the provision of depots for the storage of reserve supplies.

General Casey said Australia presented many engineering problems because of its immense size and relatively small population. There were definite limits to the supply of labor, plants and material. A national census of available construction plants have been made, and every piece of equipment that could be spared from civil construction and agriculture has been handed to engineering units and to workmen engaged in war projects.

The engineering units of the forces, it was said, have the primary job of handling construction work in military areas where civilians could not operate. In other areas the Army has developed close co-operation with civilian agencies, such as the Allied Works Council, the Department of the Interior and the Main Roads Commission.

U. S. Military Leaders in India

Associated Press

End of Journey From Burma to New Delhi

Three American generals are shown at New Delhi, India, after their trip from the Burma frontier in an American transport plane. Left to right: An unidentified soldier; Brig. Gen. Earl L. Naiden, Chief of Staff to Maj. Gen. L. H. Brereton; Lieut. Gen. Joseph Stilwell, Commander of United States forces in India, Burma, and China; General Brereton, Commander of the 10th Air Squadron in India.

Civilians Taken by Surprise By Air Raid on Dutch Harbor

SEATTLE, Wash., June 25 (AP)—In the first eyewitness report of what happened at Dutch Harbor, evacuees and seamen told upon arrival of a transport here how the Japanese air attack at 5:45 a. m. June 3 caught civilians by surprise and how gunners on their ship and ashore laid a screen of antiaircraft fire about the raiding planes.

While Army and Navy men manned the antiaircraft guns, some of the ship's crew snatched up rifles and blazed away at the dive bombers.

How many Japanese planes were downed has never been announced officially. Reports brought by the witnesses to the raids failed to clarify the point.

[The official Navy announcement of the raid on the Dutch Harbor base reported four bombers and 15 fighter planes were involved in the raid early the morning of June 3, with an unreported number of planes returning six hours later for what apparently was a reconnaissance flight. The Navy reported damage was not extensive, although some warehouses were set afire, and casualties slight.]

Mayor John W. Fletcher of Unalaska implied that the fatalities numbered 35.

Damage Light—Considering

Servicemen abroard the ship were tight-lipped about what damage was done at the Dutch Harbor base, but several said "the damage was light—considering."

"Considering what?" interviewers pressed a ruddy-faced Army corporal.

"Considering that no matter how long you've been warned and have been expecting a raid, there's bound to be some surprise when they finally do come over in force," he replied. "No matter how much stuff you toss at them, some of them are bound to get through."

"It was hot stuff," continued the corporal. "We were credited with knocking down 11 of their planes. Personally, I didn't see any planes fall. How many the Navy got, I don't know."

"I spent seven months in France as an artilleryman in the last war," commented C. W. Flack, a ship's porter from San Francisco, "but I saw more action in two days at Dutch Harbor than in all of those seven months."

Tells of Attack of Ship

Unalaska's Mayor Fletcher said in a description of the scene:

"The ship had docked in Dutch Harbor only the night before the first dawn bombing raid. She was taken out into the harbor after the bombing started.

"The antiaircraft fire that went up from the ship was really something to behold.

"It was an ideal day from the Japanese standpoint. The planes came over the island head out of broken clouds, and could not be heard until they were in close. Then they broke down through the scattered cloud formations.

Mr. Fletcher estimated the raid lasted 30 to 40 minutes. The bombs "just seemed to float down slowly."

Fought Back With Rifle

One of the ship's crew members, who grabbed a rifle and blazed away at the bombers, was Arthur S. Myers of Chicago. He brought home a verification by a superior officer of his plucky action. He reported, with confirmation by a superior, that he saw one of the Japanese dive bombers plunge into the bay about two miles away after it swept away from the barrage from ack-ack guns — and Mr. Myers' rifle.

Ivan Tallman, third cook, said that from his vantage point on the promenade deck, he could see the pilots as they dived close to the vessel.

The biggest wound in the ship, oddly enough, was caused by a chunk of rock from shore.

A bomber released its cargo short of either the navy installations at Dutch Harbor or the ship. It struck a rocky area and hurled a chunk about the size of a football through the upper deck of the ship.

Asama Maru Leaves Yokohama With Americans for Exchange

TOKYO. From Japanese Broadcasts, June 25 (AP)—The Japanese liner Asama Maru left Yokohama today bearing 416 citizens of North and South American countries to be exchanged for Japanese nationals who were interned in the Western Hemisphere.

The passenger list included 142 diplomats and 274 civilians, the Tokyo Foreign Office said. Additional American nationals will be taken aboard at Hong Kong and Saigon.

At Singapore the Asama Maru will join the Italian liner Conte Verde, which is scheduled to leave Shanghai June 29 with North and South Americans being evacuated from various parts of China, and the two vessels will travel together to Lourenço Marques, Portuguese East Africa, where the exchange is to be effected. Safe conduct has been granted the ships by all belligerent nations.

Arrangements have been effected for an additional exchange to take place later, the Foreign Office declared.

Japanese Agree

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, June 25—Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, said today the Japanese had not yet given permission for Red Cross ships to take supplies to prisoners in Japanese hands, but that they had agreed, on a reciprocal basis, that supplies could be placed on board ships which might be used for the proposed exchange of officials and non-officials."

Mr. Eden gave the House of Commons some news today about the position of British prisoners of war in Japanese hands. Mr. Eden said that the names of a small number of those captured at Hong Kong, together with those of some civilians interned in Japan, had recently been received.

Negotiations were still going on about the British and Japanese exchange. Meanwhile the British Red Cross, with the co-operation of the Red Cross organizations of the Dominions and India, were collecting supplies for dispatch to a neutral port. Mr. Eden added that the Japanese authorities had also promised that lists of names of prisoners of war would be sent by these exchange ships."

Americans Named

WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP)—The State Department announced last night the names of 629 Americans scheduled to return from Japanese-held territory in the Pacific under exchange arrangements made through Swiss authorities.

It is expected this group along with United States diplomatic officials, Canadian and Latin-American officials and nationals will be repatriated within 60 days. Some were expected to return on the Swedish motor ship Gripsholm.

This latest list has the names of 40 Americans from Manchuria, 75 from Korea, 104 from Japan, 316 from Hong Kong, 15 from Indo China, and 79 from Thailand.

No Americans were listed from the Philippines.

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Manager of Braves Calls Will Donovan's Move To First Base Best in League

Stengel Says Southpaw Perfected It By Himself

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Until a better one comes along, Casey Stengel will take Willard Donovan's "move" to first base as the most deceptive in the National League.

"I haven't seen a trickier one in this league," said the manager of the Braves shortly before the young southpaw went out and beat the Cardinals, 3-1, for his initial big league victory." He catches them off the bag so easy it looks funny.

"You've got to give credit to the boy for perfecting the 'move,'" Casey went on, "because he picked it up by himself. He didn't have to be taught.

Helps Others

"I've watched him. He'd go down in the corner of the field by our bull pen and practice by going through the motions and throwing balls up against the fence. He'd do it several minutes every day, until now he's got it. In fact, Lou Tost and Jim Wallace, my other left-handers, are trying to pick it up from him. Tost worked it on the Pirates the other day."

Although Donovan failed to catch a Cardinal off first base in winning yesterday's second game, after Jim Tobin had taken the opener, 6-2, the young southpaw made visiting base runners hug the bag. But other runners have not been so fortunate. Donovan has been in only parts of 11 games this spring, since joining the Braves out of Evansville, yet in that short stretch he has picked three men off. "I got Billy Werber of the Giants, Rickard of the Pirates and I can't remember the third," said Will.

Trapped Four

There was another occasion when the left-hander had his move working great, but credit did not appear in the box score. In one game at Brooklyn he had no less than four Dodgers trapped by deception, yet not one was tagged out. Dolph Camilli and Joe Medwick, when caught in a rundown, both managed to get back to first. Mickey Owen headed for second when he was trapped, and Eddie Miller had the ball in plenty of time, but for some unknown reason the umpire called Mickey safe.

In was on this play, incidentally, that Miller threw his glove to the ground and was ordered off the field. In this same contest, Donovan made Pete Reiser his No. 4 victim, but the Dodger center fielder slid into second base when Sibby Sisti muffed the relay. With better cooperation from his mates, Will's total would now be seven, instead of three.

Running Hot

That double win over the contending and second-place Cardinals was typical of the Braves, who have been running hot and cold all spring. You never saw two better games in one afternoon. If the boys continue to play that way for Casey Stengel, they will be back in the first division within a couple of weeks.

The afternoon was high lighted also by Tobin's sixth win and his first since May 13, the day he hit three homers against the Cubs; and by Paul Waner's 1,000th base on balls. Paul's value is emphasized when you realize that the 3,000 hits, plus the 1,000 walks, plus the errors of opponents have put him on base well over 4,000 times in 17 years.

* * *

Briefs . . .Tomorrow the Chicago Cubs open a four-game series with the Braves and the opener marks Jimmie Foxx's initial appearance here in an enemy uniform since his sale by the Red Sox . . . Speaking of the Sox, they won a close one from the Tigers yesterday, 1-0, on Charley Wagner's pitching and homer No. 17 for Ted Williams . . . It was Wagner's second 1-0 win in succession . . . The Sox have won five straight from the Tigers . . . It is getting to be a home run or strikeout for Chet Ross . . . He got his third to help Donovan . . . Frank Demaree got his second in the same contest . . . Eddie Miller has gone 28 games without making an error . . . Lou Finney has hit in 11 Sox games and is now up to .271.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	45	19	.703	
Boston	37	25	.597	7
Cleveland	37	30	.552	9½
Detroit	37	34	.521	11½
St. Louis	31	37	.456	16
Chicago	26	36	.419	18
Philadelphia	28	43	.394	20½
Washington	24	41	.369	21½

Results June 24
Boston 1, Detroit 0.
Chicago 6, Washington 0.
Cleveland 9, Philadelphia 0.
New York 6, St. Louis 4.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	44	17	.721	
St. Louis	35	26	.574	9
Cincinnati	36	29	.554	10
New York	34	33	.507	13
Chicago	33	35	.485	14½
Pittsburgh	30	33	.476	15
Boston	30	40	.429	18½
Philadelphia	18	47	.277	28

Results June 24
Boston, 6, St. Louis 2.
Boston 3, St. Louis 1.
Cincinnati 4, New York 3. (10 innings)
Chicago 3, Philadelphia 1.
Only games scheduled.

Sox Sign Players

CHICAGO (AP)—Two .500 hitters at Lane Tech, the Chicago prep school that has sent more than 50 players into professional leagues in the last 22 years, have been signed up by the Boston Red Sox, for farming out to Danville, Va., member of the Bi-State Class D circuit. The recruits are Catcher Roy "Rocky" Boyd and Shortstop Frank Strum, whose batting averages in the recent city league seasons were .540 and .512, respectively.

Ex-Red Sox Pitcher Back For All-Star

NEW YORK, June 25 (AP)—Tanned by the tropical sun and filled with tales of Army life, Mickey Harris, the former southpaw pitcher of the Boston Red Sox, is home from the Canal Zone to pitch for the service stars in the All-Star spectacle at Cleveland July 7.

The 25-year-old baseball star now is a private in a Coast Artillery unit and a soldier in speech as well as appearance. He would rather tell you how the guardians of the Panama Canal are itching for a chance to fight than to talk about the perfect game he pitched last winter in the Canal Zone's baseball league.

But he obviously is proud of being selected on Lieut. Gordon (Mickey) Cochrane's Army-Navy squad and joyous over his 30-day furlough which has given him a few days at the home of his parents here before beginning training at the Great Lakes Naval Station Sunday.

"I'm in good shape," he said today, "and I hope that I get to pitch a part of the All-Star game. When Mickey told me I would be on the squad he said he couldn't promise me I would get into the game, but I don't guess they would bring me all the way up from Panama for nothing.

"I think we've got a good chance of winning. Our team looks good to me with Feller and Rigney pitching and Greenberg and Travis and those other hitters.

"I played about twice a week during the winter and pitched a couple of one and two hitters besides the no-hit game. I'd say the league was about a fast Class B circuit. The independent teams had some pretty good minor league stars from this country. But the season closed about a month ago and I haven't pitched since."

Harris said he had followed the fortunes of his Red Sox teammates through newspaper and radio accounts of the major leagues and that he was looking forward to resuming his career with Boston after the war.

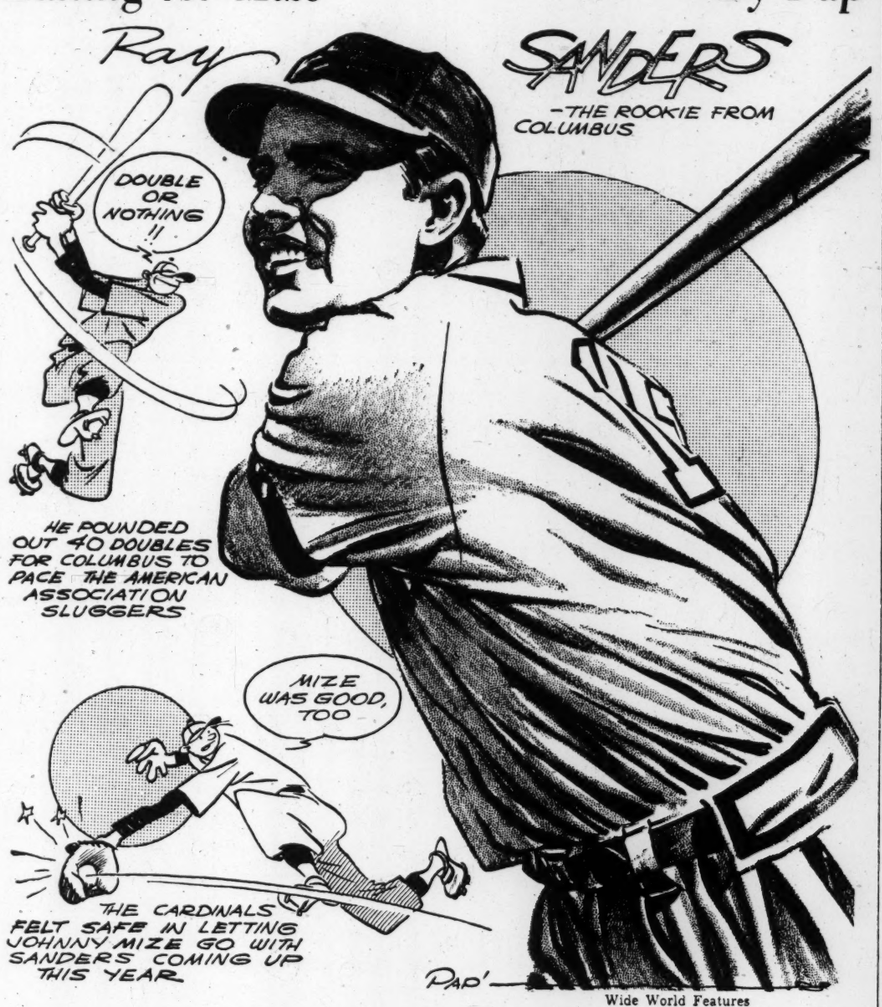
"I don't figure it will be so hard to pick up where I left off," he explained, "except I will have to learn the hitters all over again. You know some fellows that I pitched outside to last year I may have to pitch inside to when I get back and that sort of thing.

Harris brought along the baseball uniform he wore for his coast artillery team and revealed that in the All-star game each service man would play in the uniform of his Army or Navy unit.

"I read where all the Red Sox players now have to carry their uniforms with them because the equipment trunks got lost on a spring training trip. I know just how Phil Troy (Boston's traveling secretary) felt.

"On our trip down I got stuck with handling about 2,000 duffle bags, sorting them and stowing them in the hold, etc. When I got finished I found I was nine short, including one of my own."

Batting for Mize —By Pap'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PAP'

Wide World Features

Thomson in Some Respects Was Hero of Hale America

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Jimmy Thomson, the mightiest hitter in golf, was in some respects the hero of the Hale America tournament in Chicago. The man with the torso of the legendary blacksmith and the timing of a chronometer won the driving contest, as he has almost invariably wherever they have been on the program, with one hit measured as 297 yards, and two others almost as long. Then he won the approaching contest with a pitch six inches from the cup.

That was not all Jimmy did in the Hale America, not by any means. He scored a 73 in the first round, which left him tied for 60th place in the field. A 69 in the second round advanced him to 15th place. In the heavy conditions of the third round, when only six contestants broke 70, as against 23 in the first round and 11 in the second, Thomson had a 70, and in the fourth round his finishing 66 was best of the field by two strokes, with two others at 68, one of them Ben Hogan, and one at 69, Jimmy Demaret.

Set The Pace

Not only did Thomson's 66 set the pace that final round and advance him into a tie with Byron Nelson for fourth place, an improvement of 56 places from his first round, but his 70, 66 for the last two rounds led the entire field for the last 36 holes, one stroke under Ben Hogan with his 69, 68.

Byron Nelson made the best showing of the former national open champions with his 278, tied for fourth place; then came W. Lawson Little, Jr., 280, Craig Wood (officially still the titleholder), 283, Gene Sarazen 289, Bobby Jones 290, Ralph Guldahl 293, Billy Burke 299, Tommy Armour 301 and Chick Evans 302.

Basis for Comparison

The 290 that landed Bobby Jones a tie for 34th place provides the basis for a comparison of past and present scoring in the big tent. In the four national opens that Bobby won and two others in which he tied and lost in play-offs he only once broke 290 for the 72 holes, his 287 at Interlachen in 1930. There is no question that were Bobby playing relatively as well today as in that stretch from 1920 through 1930 that made him supreme in his era, he would have done much better than 290 on the easy Ridgemoor course. Nevertheless his old national open record, compared with what it takes today to win a major event, is illuminating is as follows:

1920—299—Inverness tie 8th
1921—303—Columbia tie 8th
1922—289—Skokie tie 2nd
1923—296—Inwood *Winner
1924—294—Oakland Hills 2nd
1925—291—Worcester **tie 1st
1926—293—Scioto Winner
1927—309—Oakmont tie 11th
1928—294—Olympia Field **tie 1st
1929—294—Winged Foot *Winner
1930—287—Interlachen Winner
*After play-off
**Tie in play-off

Turnesas Bob Up

Those Turnesas keep bobbing up, don't they? Mike was the fair-haired boy of the family in the Hale America, with his 65, 66 start that led the field the first half. His finish in a tie for second was in keeping with his general record of the past two years in tournament play—that of being the kingpin of the family. Sergeant Jim, the sensation of the recent P. G. A. championship, and older brother Joe had a battle royal in the Hale America for the family runner-up position. They were tied going into the last round, but Joe came through with a 74 against Jim's 76, giving Joe 290 and Jim 292, far behind Brother Mike. Joe's 290 tied with Bobby Jones, reviving memories of their famous duel of the 1926 national open, when Jones beat Joe out by one stroke.

Amateurs in the Hale America had quite a battle on their own account. Counting Johnny Dawson as of their number, (he has applied to the U. S. G. A. for a full amateur standing), he led the simon pures with 287, including one round of 67. On his heels were Steve Kovach of Tarentum, Pa., and Frank Connolly of St. Claire Shores, Mich., an amateur little known nationaly, both with 288. Connolly's scoring had in it a 31 for the last nine holes of the second round. His scores were 72, 70, 72, 74, by which it appears that he is a consistent performer. The better known William Y. Dear, Jr., of West Orange, N. J., was another amateur who broke 290, by a stroke.

Engel Has Cuban Battery

Joe Engel, Chattanooga baseball magnate, is always different. He has a Cuban battery in Monteguado and Guerra, an infielder in Jose Gomez and an outfielder in Roberto Ortiz.

The St. Louis Cardinals must have felt fairly certain that Ray Sanders could fill in at first base with plenty of power or they might not have been so anxious to sell Johnny Mize to the New York Giants.

Sanders may not be another Mize right now but the youth from the Red Birds' Columbus farm showed plenty of power at the plate last season when he set the pace for the American Association with 40 doubles. He hit 14 home runs and wound up the season with a batting average of .308. His record of 120 runs-batted-in is worthy of consideration, too.

Sanders was born at Bonne Terre, some 40 miles south of St. Louis and has been in the Cardinal chain since he started with Paducah in 1938. Except for that year with Paducah, when he was on the sidelines for a month Ray was named on his league's all-star team every year. Last season he was named the most valuable rookie in the American Association.

Ray is a powerfully built youth. He stands two inches over six feet and weighs 185 pounds. He bats left handed and throws right. He is rated a fine fielder and has an open field for the first base job with the Cards. Only Johnny Hopp, an outfielder who was moved in to cover the initial sack when Johnny Mize was injured, shapes up as a possible threat.

Betty Jameson in Form

CHICAGO, June 25 (AP)—Betty Jameson really hit her oldtime golfing form yesterday, and as word spread around the Elmhurst course, the other seven survivors in the Women's Western open agreed the Texas girl had become the traditional "one to beat."

San Antonio Betty, twice a national champion, rolled down the first nine holes today in 36 strokes, two under par, and thereby grabbed a 5-up lead on Mary Agnes Wall of Menominee, Mich. She took one of the next four holes and halved the others to crush Miss Wall, 6 and 5, and move into today's quarterfinals.

In Lower Bracket

Miss Jameson was grouped in the lower bracket with Dorothy Kirby of Atlanta, Ga., Jeanne Cline of Bloomington, Ill., and Dorothy Foster of Springfield, Ill. Betty's immediate concern was Miss Foster, her foe today, while Miss Kirby and Miss Cline were set to tangle.

One upper bracket match was scheduled between Marjorie Row of Detroit, Mich., and Virginia Ingram of Winnetka, Ill., and the other between Phyllis Otto of Atlanta, Iowa, and Sallie Sessions of Muskegon, Mich.

Miss Kirby, highly regarded Georgian, moved up by defeating Dorothy Ellis of Indianapolis, Ind., 7 and 5. Miss Cline, long-driving 18-year-old girl, rallied after being one down at the turn to conquer young Betty Brown of Texarkana, Ark., 1 up, in one of the two closest matches of the second round.

Miss Foster qualified for her match against Miss Jameson with a 5-and3 victory over Mrs. Charles Dennehy of Chicago.

Birdied No. 17

The day's other battle yesterday was between Phyllis Otto and Georgia Tainter, the Fargo, N. D., youngster, who entered eight winter tournaments and won four. They played even for the first nine holes, Miss Tainter won the 10th and 15th, and Miss Otto the 12th and 14th, so they were still even on the 17th tee. But the Iowa girl took that hole with a birdie 4 and halved the final hole to win, 1 up.

Miss Sessions advanced with a 2-up triumph over Mary Wilder of Chicago and Miss Ingram eliminated the 1941 Trans-Mississippi champion, Mrs. Russell Mann of Omaha, Neb., 4 and 3.

Marjorie Row, the Detroit girl who beat Medalist Eleanor Dudley in the first round Tuesday, took her second-round match from Mrs. Frank D. Mayer of Chicago, 3 and 2.

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVG.
Lombardi	141	18	47	6	21	.333
Roberge	12	2	4	0	0	.333
Tobin	57	8	17	5	9	.298
Holmes	260	23	76	2	14	.292
Kluttz	106	12	30	0	14	.283
Waner	177	23	49	0	19	.277
Fernandez	257	29	69	4	29	.269
Miller	274	27	73	4	23	.267
West	203	26	49	9	24	.241
Demaree	155	18	37	2	19	.239
Sisti	212	27	48	4	25	.226
Gremp	101	7	22	2	10	.218
Ross	92	8	20	3	12	.217
Cooney	94	12	19	0	2	.202
Cuccinello	60	1	12	0	6	.200
Masi	33	10	6	0	3	.182

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVG.
Cronin	36	4	15	2	13	.417
Doerr	219	28	77	11	50	.352
Williams	214	58	71	17	69	.332
Newsome	40	4	13	0	5	.325
Pesky	235	42	73	0	16	.311
Di Maggio	250	50	72	8	20	.288
Peacock	99	6	27	0	8	.273
Finney	118	21	32	0	12	.271
Tabor	236	28	65	3	32	.267
Fox	143	23	38	0	27	.266
Lupien	116	11	26	0	12	.224
Conroy	120	11	25	3	11	.208
Campbell	8	3	1	0	0	.125

Boston Pitching

Braves

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hutchings	12	1	0	1.000
Tost	15	7	3	.700
Saln	19	3	3	.500
Errickson	15	2	2	.500
Tobin	18	6	10	.375
Earley	13	3	6	.333
Wallace	11	1	2	.333
Salvo	10	1	2	.333
Donovan	12	1	3	.250
*Hickey	1	1	1	.000
*Lamanna	1	0	1	.000

*Released

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chase	4	1	0	1.000
Brown	15	4	1	.800
Hughson	14	6	2	.750
Newsome	12	6	3	.667
Judd	13	6	4	.600
Wagner	13	7	5	.583
Dobson	12	4	4	.500
Terry	9	3	4	.429
Butland	10	0	1	.000
Ryba	5	0	1	.000

In the Dugout
with Rumill

Reading Boy Making Grade

Like most contending clubs, the Cardinals have at least one man on the bench who would be first string on almost any other outfit in the National League. He is George Kurowski, a light-haired Polish boy from Charley Wagner's home town of Reading, Pa. The rest of the Redbirds call him Whitey. Taking over third base while Jimmy Brown was relieving Frank Crespi at second, Kurowski gave an exhibition worthy of a long-time Cardinal.

Those who have seen the Reading rookie perform like him because he is the Cardinal type—a somewhat subdued carbon copy of Pepper Martin, the one and only. It is no mistake that many—perhaps a majority—of these St. Louis kids remind you of Martin.

Like Hustlers

Cardinal scouts, as they comb the bush leagues, look for hard running, rough-and-tumble fellows who play a headlong, exciting game. They pay little attention to how a player hits and fields, so long as he will run through a brick wall after a ball—so long as he has the fire that makes a Gashouser. It is reasonable to assume that a man with these qualities can be taught, somewhere in the organization built by Branch Rickey, to hit and field. At least, the boy is worth the gamble.

This Cardinal type is a throwback to the old-time player, who asked no favors and gave none, Billy Southworth says that he never saw better spirit on a ball club, and he has been around. It is this gameness that has the Dodgers looking back over their shoulders and watching the scoreboard, and which will keep the Redbirds in the flag combat down to the final day.

Throws Hard

But to get back to Kurowski. Brooklyn critics say that in the recent series at Ebbets Field, Whitey was all over the left side of the infield, like Martin always was. He was throwing hard, taking a big cut at the ball and sliding into bases on his chest. They say he played like one who was getting a kick out of it. In a Polo Grounds series just before the Brooklyn invasion, Whitey tumbled into a front-row box trying for a foul ball.

The other ball players are lifting their hats to young Kurowski because he had to overcome physical handicap to make a living in professional baseball. He had to hustle a little more and throw some harder than most kids on the sandlots, but he is richer for it today. His arm is strong and accurate. The Dodgers discovered that bunting down the line was not a sure way to get on.

Legion Player

Southworth's new utility man graduated from American Legion ball. While playing for a junior nine in his native Reading, Whitey was spotted by a local baseball writer and recommended to the St. Louis outfit. After looking him over for a few days, they shipped him off to Caruthersville, Mo., in the Northeast Arkansas League. That was in 1937.

Kurowski caught on quickly and led the Northeast circuit in batting. Promoted to Portsmouth the following season, he proceeded to pace the Middle Atlantic League at the plate, this time with a fine .386 average. Convinced that the kid was headed for the top in a hurry, the Cards moved him to Rochester, then right into a locker at Sportsman's Park. Last year he led the International League in triples. Among other things he spoiled a no-hit game for Newark's Hank Borowy, now with the Yankees, by singling as lead-off man in the first inning.

Kurowski emphasized his enthusiasm for the national pastime during the off-season of 1940-41 by playinig in the winter Canal Zone League with Cristobal. He would have done it again last winter, but the Cards said no. They want the boy to save his hits for the National League, where they count the most.

Stanford Net Stars Advance In Tournament

NEW ORLEANS, June 25 (AP)—It was a great day for Stanford University's entries yesterday in the national intercollegiate tennis tournament, as that school's four-man team, paced by top-seeded Ted Schroeder, won three singles and two doubles matches without a loss.

Schroeder, the country's fifth-ranking amateur and top-heavy favorite for the collegiate title, ousted Bob Odman of Washington 8—6, 6—1 and teamed with Larry Dee to topple Olen Parks and Jim Ford of Notre Dame, 7—9, 6—0, 6—0.

Greenberg Upset

Dee, seeded sixth, elminated Grinnel College's Ralph Hart in a third-round singles match, 6—1, 8—6.

Stanford's other doubles team of Jim Wade and Emery Neale advanced over Bob Faught and Dan Canale of Notre Dame, 6—2, 6—3, and Neale also beat Seymour Greenberg of Northwestern, national Clay Courts champion, 0—6, 8—6, 6—3, in an upset.

Greenberg, seeded third, was expected to furnish Schroeder his chief opposition.

Other Singles

In other singles matches Harris Everett, North Carolina, seeded fifth, defeated Herbert Hoover, Michigan State, 6—2, 6—0 and then beat Eric Pratt, Kalamazoo College, 6—8, 6—4, 6—0; Earl Bartlett of Tulane, seeded No. 7, won over Billy Pou of Texas U., 6—4, 6—3; Elston Wyatt, U. S. Naval Academy, ousted Walter Driver of Texas, 6—1, 6—4; and Jack Rodgers of Rice beat Robert Jake of Northwestern, 6—2, 4—6, 9—7.

In the doubles, Bartlett and Lou Schopfer of Tulane eliminated Blalock and Pou of Texas, 6—3, 6—2.

Dartmouth Crew Keeps McMillan Cup in Yachting

NEW YORK, June 25 (AP)—Emil (Bus) Mosbacher, Dartmouth skipper, and his crew of three sailed to victory in the final race of the 15th annual Intercollegiate Y. R. A. championship series at Oyster Bay yesterday to give his college the McMillan Cup for antoher year.

The Dartmouth crew won only one of the five races in the series but finished with 19¼ points after a close contest.

Harvard held a lead of a point and a half after winning the fourth race earlier in the day, but finished fourth behind Dartmouth, Williams and Navy in the final event.

Other point totals were Harvard 17½, Williams 17, Navy 15½, and Princeton 7.

M. G. A. Changes Tourney Dates

The Massachusetts Golf Association today announced several changes in its tournament schedule as follows:

The Furnace Brook Golf Club's tourney, scheduled for this week end, has been canceled, as has that of Marshfield Country Club, originally set for the week end of July 3-4. Grand View Country Club's tourney, postponed from last month, will take place July 10-11. Two tournament dates have been shifted, Leicester Hillcrest Country Club moving from July 6 to July 18, and Norfolk Golf Club from July 24-25 to July 31-Aug. 1.

Ponkapoag Golf Club will carry on its two-day tournament scheduled for this Friday and Saturday as planned.

Minor Leagues

Results June 24
By the Associated Press

International League

Montreal 9, Buffalo 6.
Toronto 4, Rochester 2.
Syracuse 3, Baltimore 2 (11 innings).
(Only games scheduled.)

American Association

Toledo 1-10, Milwaukee 0-4.
Kansas City 7, Columbus 3.
Indianapolis 6, Minneapolis 1.
(Only games scheduled.)

Pacific Coast League

Oakland 8, San Francisco 2.
Los Angeles 8, Hollywood 2.
Seattle 13, Sacramento 5 (second game called end third with Sacramento leading, 6-3).
San Diego at Portland, postponed.

Texas League

Beaumont at Tulsa, postponed.
Oklahoma City 4, Shreveport 2.
San Antonio 3, Dallas 1.
Houston 8, Fort Worth 6.

Southern Association

Nashville 5, Atlanta 1.
Little Rock 11, Birmingham 4.
New Orleans 7, Memphis 4.
(Only games scheduled.)

Eastern League

Hartford 5, Elmira 3.
Scranton 2-6, Albany 1-3.
Wilkes-Barre 3, Binghamton 2 (7 innings, 2d game postponed).
(Only games scheduled.)

Baseball fans in Western Canada are getting along without their peanuts, Price on the imported delicacies is too high.

Mixed Foursome Starting Times

Following are the pairings and starting times for the annual mixed foursome championship which starts tomorrow with a qualifying round at Weston Golf Club:

1:30—Mrs. C. H. Milton and Robert Marsh, Weston, and Mrs. James Howard and Esmond Lord, Framingham.
2:00—Mrs. L. H. Redfield and C. Terry Gifford, Woodland, and Myrtle Yuill and Paul Ryan, Needham.
2:10—Mr. and Mrs. Ralph C. Weiland, Charles River, and Mrs. Sidney L. Sholey and William Fish, Charles River.
2:20—Dr. and Mrs. Edward H. Wiswall, Wellesley, and Mr. and Mrs. George M. Wilson, Weston.
2:25—Mrs. Warren Beard and Mr. E. E. Ketcham, Charles River, and Mrs. E. E. Ketcham and Mr. E. Bianchi, Charles River.
2:30—Mr. and Mrs. Henri F. Prunaret, Charles River and Mr. and Mrs. Pierce Edmunds, Weston.
2:35—Mrs. Willard Howard and Winslow Cobb, Wellesley, and Martha Wiswall and William Wiswall, Wellesley.
2:40—Dorothy Brewer and Newton Hyslop, Weston, and Mrs. H. C. Houghton and Harry Snelling, Weston.
2:45—Mr. and Mrs. Stanley L. Leavitt, Needham, and Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Hendrick, Winchester.
2:55—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur L. Coburn, Jr., Weston and Mrs. N. Southworth and George Hammond, Weston.
3:00—Mrs. John S. Amory and G. L. Batchelder, Jr., Myopia, and Mr. and Mrs. Francis H. Gleason, Concord.
3:05—Marv Leavitt and Dr. Harold J. Cutler, Needham, and Mrs. C. Beauchamp and Robert Anderson, Needham.
3:10—Mr. and Mrs. Epes L. McNair, Needham, and Mr. and Mrs. William F. Hartz, Rockport.
3:15—Mrs. George Adelman and Fred Baker, Thorny Lea, and Mrs. Daniel Rankin and Leon Bishop, Thorny Lea.
3:20—Alice Belanger and James Caputo, United Shoe.
3:30—Ruth Wilcox and Paul Kirby, United Shoe, and Mrs. C. F. Bartholomew and Roger Conant, Dedham.
3:50—Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Lane, Jr., Needham, and Mr. and Mrs. Harold MacNamee, Wellesley.

The Athletics have two right-handed pitchers with the same name. Luman Harris has been with the club right along and recently Bob Harris was secured from the Browns.

BRAVES FIELD
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For Young People

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Thursday, June 25, 1942

A Thursday Page

Peril in Moscow

By M. Josephine Smith
Author of "Three Secrets," etc.

Chapter Nine

When Nadine left the protesting Tatiana and led Nitchey away round the house, she went first to the back porch to mount. Then, after making a circle through the trees, she soon emerged at the road some distance from the datche. All the time, she was rapidly planning her journey. She decided to follow the foot track beside the railway; that would surely be most direct, and she could not get lost. She knew nothing about the roads, except that they were pretty sure to be in bad condition.

The sun was very hot and there was no shade along the railway; it was not like riding easily through the forest. There was no one in sight, even the Santa Kofka station was deserted when she reached it, for no more trains were expected until afternoon and it was too early for promenaders. Nadine did not mind the loneliness but she did not want to meet any of these wild-looking tramps, who also used the railroad for their journeyings. She was so eager to carry her news to her father, however, that nothing else mattered much.

The air was sweet with the scent of pines, and Nadine longed to turn aside into the shade of the woods, but that would have lost precious time. As she went on she did pass one or two tramps, but they only stared at her in startled astonishment as she trotted past. Occasionally she met a few peasants, bundles in hand, trudging from one village to the next; they always stopped to watch her pass. The women had bright colored handkerchiefs over their heads, while the men wore the rubashka, the long Russian blouse: their legs were wound with cloth bandages instead of stockings or socks, and they had bark sandals on their feet, both laptsi and sandals held in place with string. They called out laughingly as the pony passed; "Noo-oo-o! Noo-oo-o! Get up!"

A Festive Group

There were people in the wayside stations now, collecting for the next train, which would arrive several hours later. At one station a festive group was gathered: the young men were dancing the komarinskaia on the platform, to the tune of a balalaika and an accordion. The dancers, with bent knees, threw forward first one foot and then the other in a step that called for most difficult balancing and took a great deal of breath and energy.

As noon approached, the sun beat down more and more pitilessly: even Nitchey lagged a little. Then, in the middle of a hopelessly long, lonely stretch between stations she perceived two figures approaching. As they neared, she saw that they were the type of tramps who had alarmed everyone on the Santa Kofka platform a few nights before. Their long, matted red beards and hair that fell onto their shoulders made them look wild enough, but Nadine did not mind that; she was accustomed to beards and long hair. But these men had sinister faces; one of them carried an axe, the other a heavy walking stick that was really a cudgel.

Nadine urged Nitchey into a gallop. The path was narrow, and the men did not move over to make room for her to pass, until she was actually upon them; then one of them jumped quickly out of the pony's path, while the other thrust out his hand to seize the rein.

Nadine gave up all for lost. The next instant she uttered a sudden whoop of relief and joy, as Nitchey made a quick swerve sideways that rolled the tramp neatly over on his back, his hand clutching at empty air; then leapt forward, kicking up her heels with a kind of defiant exuberance that seemed to say: "Catch me if you can!"

Nadine's grip on the saddle and rein was good at that moment, or she would certainly have joined the tramp on the ground. In her excitement as she tore away, her eyes fixed on the track that now again loomed empty ahead, she did not notice a third figure that all at once materialized out of the shadows of the forest just behind her—only to vanish again as mysteriously as it had appeared.

A Village Hostess

When the next village came in sight Nadine left the path and drew up before the first datche to beg for a drink for herself and Nitchey. There was only an old baba at home; but with true Russian hospitality she insisted on bringing forth chai and piroshki: tea, and little pies filled with meat and onions. When Nadine asked how far it was to Oriefko she held up her hands in wonder and declared that it was many versts away—much too far for the barishna to ride.

Nadine had difficulty in breaking away; but at last she escaped, calling her thanks, "Spassibo! Spassibo!" as she went.

The railway path was very monotonous and the steel rails, shining dazzlingly in the sunlight, stretched on and on into endless distance. The forest on either hand was always the same; there were no landmarks, and even the names of the stations meant nothing to Nadine, for she so seldom traveled along the line that she remembered none of them.

And then, without warning, the unending line of the forest broke: she had come to the edge of a wide, green common; buildings appeared in the distance, and the sparkle of a river.

"Oh!" Nadine exclaimed aloud in her surprise and joy. "It's Oriefko!"

Never had the sight of the mill chimney been so welcome; it was still several versts away, but this side of it—only a verst perhaps—was home.

Nadine urged Nitchey forward. As she drew nearer she saw a great number of people who all seemed to be converging at the entrance to the short piece of dead end road which led to the Director's house. She pressed the flagging but gallant Nitchey from a trot into a gallop. The short bit of road to her home was so jammed with workpeople that she did not at first see how she could ride through them. Some were standing, waiting expectantly; others were pushing and elbowing their way toward the gate in the high wall further up the road.

"Pojalousta! Pojalousta!" "Please! Please!" cried Nadine. The men nearest to her began to exclaim and to make way in response to her appeal. "Nadine Vasilova! Nadine Vasilova!" they cried. One or two scowled and looked half inclined to obstruct her passage; but always others pushed them aside, shouting, "Make way for Nadine Vasilova!"

An Unguarded Gate

To Nadine's surprise, the gate was wide open. Dmitri, the watchman, was not there. She thought, "He has perhaps run away from all these people—he is alarmed!" Opposite the gateway the crowd was thicker than ever, and the driveway beyond was thronged. "Pojalousta! Pojalousta!"

As she drew nearer, she could see a lone figure standing, bareheaded, on the porch, at the top of the long flight of steps; and the sound of a voice floated down to her, though she could not distinguish any words.

The disturbance of her arrival distracted the attention of the listeners; then the murmur of her name rippled through the crowd. As she reached the foot of the steps and pulled her pony to a stop there was astonished silence. Suddenly a youth, his hair dropping in a curl over his forehead, stepped forward and caught hold of Nadine's arm, as if to drag her from Nitchey's back.

Instantly half a dozen arms reached out and thrust him away, amidst angry murmurs; while others swept the crowding figures back from the pony, so that a space was cleared round it and its rider. Then someone stood at the pony's head saying reassuringly, "It's all right, Nadine Vasilova: we won't let anyone hurt you!"

As in a dream, in which anything can happen, Nadine realized without surprise that the man who held Nitchey and whose words were reassuring her, was Mahmud—who should, naturally, have been fast asleep in Santa Kofka!

The next moment she heard her father's voice:

"Nadine!"

"Father! Oh, I am so glad I am not too late!" She grasped his arm as he helped her to dismount.

The Crowd Decides

As Vasili Vasilovitch and his daughter stood side by side on the steps, his arm protectingly round her, a sudden change took place in the crowd. Before, it had been undecided and disunited, as the workers listened to the Director's appeal to them to go back to their machines. A little group of revolutionary leaders was trying to urge them on to attack the house and burn it down. A larger group of loyalists was holding them back.

The Director had appealed to them successfully on previous occasions and his influence with the workers as a whole was great; but it would have been impossible to forecast how the present struggle would end. Now, however, Nadine's arrival on her pony and her fearlessness in riding straight through the crowd to her goal appealed to the Russian sense of the dramatic, and sentiment was instantly on her side.

The workers knew her well; all her life they had seen her come and go in the town, she had visited in some of their homes. From her Russian mother she shared their own national heritage; but they loved the quick, practical side of her character, which was her heritage from her father. Had anything more been wanting, the ill-advised attempt of the young agitator to pull her from her pony had supplied it. Suddenly a cheer arose; caps were waved and there were shouts of,

Cheers for Nadine

"Hurrah for Nadine Vasilova! It's all right, Vasili Vasilovitch, we'll do what you ask us!"

"Khoroshaya! That's fine—you will all go back quietly to work?"

"Da, da! Yes, we go!"

Nadine waved her hand.

"Spassibo!" she cried; and the crowd again cheered.

Suddenly Nadine remembered Nitchey; but when she looked down the drive, Mahmud—yes, it really was Mahmud!—was leading the pony through the crowd in the direction of the stables.

Nadine and her father climbed the steps to the porch. As the door closed behind them the crowd began slowly to melt away from the garden and to file back toward the mill.

"Nadine, my dear girl—whatever brought you here? There's nothing wrong at Santa Kofka, is there?"

Nadine told him briefly of Mikhail's arrival and of his determination to ride back to Oriefko with a warning, and how she had forestalled him and made the trip herself.

"It was very brave of you to come, Nadine," her father said. "Actually, I believe your arrival just at that moment turned the trick. But it was risky—terribly risky—" He broke off and turned away.

At that moment Dmitri, the watchman, appeared.

"Mahmud told me to tell you that he has already taken care of Nitchey, barishna."

"When did Mahmud get here?" demanded Nadine. "And how?"

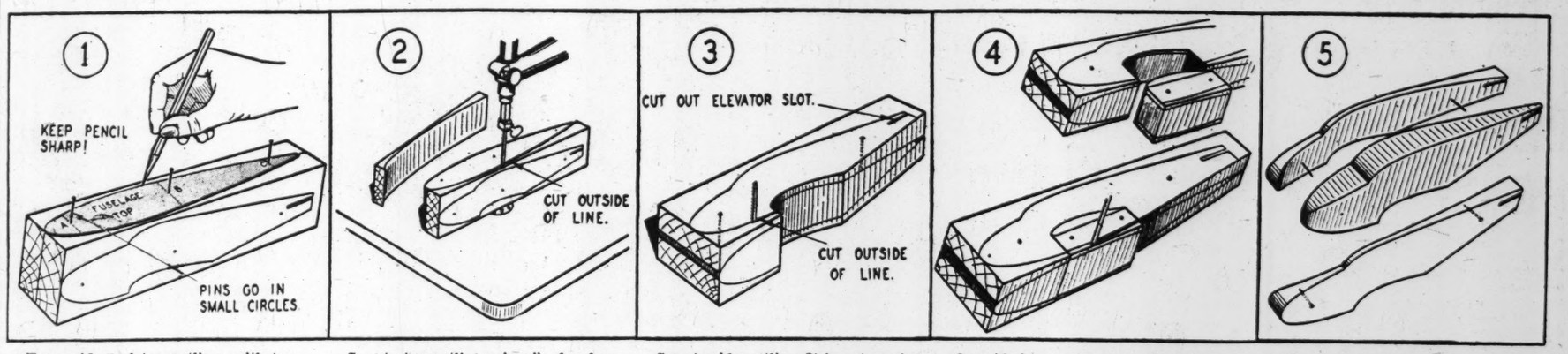
Dmitri shrugged his shoulders. "I cannot say, barishna. He is here, that is all I know."

"Tell him, please, that I want to speak to him at once."

(To be concluded next Thursday)

The Story Starts Here

Nadine Vasilovitch had determined to take the long ride back to Orielko to warn her father, the American director of the Sazonsky mill, in that town, that his workmen were plotting against him. Nadine was staying at a summer cottage near the village of Santa Kofka, when her friend Mikhail Mikhailovitch brought the warning. Nadine and her parents had warmly befriended Mikhail and his sister, Tatiana, whose father, a landowner with liberal views, had been arrested by Government agents and was being held without trial. Liberal views were not popular with the Russian government at that period, just before the World War.



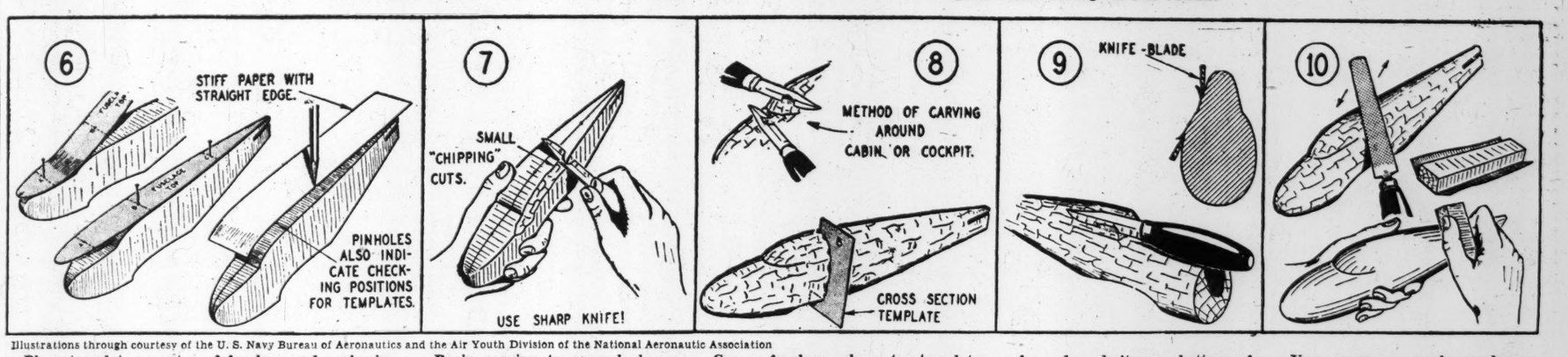
Trace side and top outlines with templates. See that both are lined up at front of block.

Saw to top outline using jig, band or coping saw. Replace side pieces with pins or small brads.

Saw to side outline. It is extremely important that this be cut very accurately.

On midwing models, cut out portion under wing as shown and glue lightly back in place before cutting out side outline.

Remove side pieces from fuselage. These can be pulled off by hand.



Illustrations through courtesy of the U. S. Navy Bureau of Aeronautics and the Air Youth Division of the National Aeronautic Association

Place template over top of fuselage and push pins through circles indicated. Draw line down center over pinholes. Use same procedure on bottom.

Begin carving to general shape as shown by cross section templates and final assembly drawing.

Carve fuselage close to template shapes but a little oversize to allow for sandpapering. Do not carve away center line drawn on top and bottom of fuselage.

Around cockpits, on bottom of floats, and wherever concave cuts have to be made, use knife with edge parallel to wood grain. Check with cross section templates frequently.

Use rasp or rough sandpaper wrapped around a small block to remove bumps. Then sand smooth with fine sandpaper.

Fuselage of a Scale Model

Build Model Airplanes for Victory—2

By Freeman Cleaves

Today we shall describe how to mark, cut, and shape the fuselage of a non-flying or scale model airplane. Because the progress of aviation was more rapid in France than in America in some respects during the first few years of the present century, we owe to the French such terms as fuselage (airplane body), empennage (the tail surfaces), aileron (movable hinged wing panels), and nacelle (enclosure for passengers, pilots, engine, fuel or freight).

Patterns known as templates are used in cutting out the various parts of a scale model. Figure 1 shows how the fuselage is marked out from paper templates. Both top view and side view templates will be shown in later articles, together with drawings of the world's greatest fighting ships.

First the template itself is cut out of the plan and pasted on a piece of cardboard which is given the same shape as the template. Use only rubber cement in attaching the template to the cardboard, not mucilage or paste which might shrink the paper. To hold the template fast, it is attached to the fuselage block by means of pins placed in small circles which will be shown on the plan. The side view template is then marked off on the fuselage block. The pencil should be sharp and held nearly upright.

Work With a Saw

The work with the saw, shown in Figures 2 and 3, must be carefully done in order to have the finished product nearly exact. It is a good plan to practice sawing pieces of scrap wood before attempting to shape a fuselage block. After the top cut has been made, the pieces of wood which have been cut off should be fastened back in place by means of a quick-drying cement or with pins or small brads placed so as not to interfere with the sawing. Other cuts, top and side, are then made in the same way and the final shape will be as shown in Figure 5. Figure 6 shows steps in verifying the fuselage shape and template positions. All the work must be done exactly according to plan.

The builder will find that some fuselages have a radial (round) cowling or fuselage front, as in Figure 9. The cowl or cowling front template is used to determine the right size and shape of the radial engine, then the square corners are carved down and shaped into a smooth roundness.

Shaping the Fuselage

Use a sharp knife blade as you begin to shape the fuselage. A fixed blade knife is best for the finer work of carving the curves of the cabin or cockpit, or wherever curved outlines have to be made as shown in Figures 8 and 9. Check the fuselage shape frequently, by placing the templates at various points along the top and sides. Templates of lead solder or aluminum wire are useful for this purpose as they can be bent around the block at the various stations, then laid on the template sheet to check with the original outline. The builder will discover that metal templates will aid in obtaining exact shapes. Keep all tools sharp for good work.

To smooth out nicks and cuts, use a wood rasp or file, then sandpaper the fuselage as shown in Figure 10. The sandpaper should be backed by a wood block. Paper of the grades 3-0 to 2 is suitable for this purpose. The sandblock should be held firmly in the hand, using a smooth and even motion in the same direction as the grain of the wood. The fuselage is now ready for the wings, engine nacelles and tail assembly (empennage) to be attached.

Be sure to keep all your templates carefully in large envelopes. You will need them for reference later. Next week, in Article III, we will show how to cut and taper the wings of a non-flying or scale model.

(This is the second of 12 articles on building scale model airplanes, that are appearing on the page For Young People every Thursday.)

Medal Winners

"The Matchlock Gun," by Walter D. Edmonds, published by Dodd, Mead and Company, has carried off the Newbery Medal Award for "the most distinguished contribution for American literature for children," published during 1941. "Make Way for Ducklings," by Robert McCloskey, published by The Viking Press, has won the Caldecott Medal as "the most distinguished American picture book for children" published during 1941.

"The Matchlock Gun" was reviewed on the page For Children on Nov. 3, 1941, as "an important piece of Americana"; "Make Way for Ducklings" was reviewed on the page For Children on Dec. 15, 1941, and characterized as "one of the most distinguished books of the year."

The awards were announced at a meeting of the Division of Libraries for Children and Young People, of the American Library Association, now being held in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

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New Uniform for Girl Guides

British Rangers (Senior Girl Guides) have a new uniform designed for wartime service and to help with the clothing coupon problem.

The most novel feature about the uniform is that the new pullover may be of a color chosen by the individual company for its members. It may be of any shade except navy blue, which is reserved for Sea Rangers.

Navy blue beret with Ranger hat badge on side; dark colored skirt; triangular navy blue tie worn with a woggle like that of the Boy Scouts; regulation belt, shoes and stockings, complete the uniform.

Proficiency badges are not worn with this service dress.

Service Is Keynote

Service is the keynote of Ranger training these days. The girls are fitting themselves for the various types of war work through their Home Emergency Service. Under this scheme, special training is given in Ranger company meetings for entry into the Civil Defense, Nursing, Land Army, or one of the women's services attached to the Army, Navy, or Air Force.

The H. E. S. test has been drawn up in consultation with Service leaders who are conversant with what the Ranger recruits will be expected to know when they join. Part of the work is to equip the Rangers with practical knowledge in order that they may maintain a messenger service in their neighborhood in case of national emergency.

Ready for Emergency

Practice for this includes memorizing a message of twenty words and delivering it correctly, after covering a mile at Scout's pace with frequent interruptions on the way; giving and receiving messages accurately over the telephone, and writing down verbal instructions clearly. Knowledge of the Highway Code; signalling in Morse and Semaphore, and understanding the use of maps and compasses are included in the syllabus.

The Ranger is also expected to know how to deal with such emergencies as the outbreak of fire by use of stirrup pump and sandbags; to know what to do in a gas attack; and how to cope with minor electrical breakdowns.

When the Ranger passes her test she receives an H. E. S. armlet. She then trains for one of the three special branches of service—child welfare, land work or home service—or if she prefers it she may work for one of the special proficiency badges such as Signalling Transmitter, Electrician, Decoder, or First-Aider.

Invitation to Read

Book Reviews

There are books new, not so new and those tried and true seasoned favorites awaiting your pleasure. The summer holidays, even though wartime assignments come first this year, will allow more time for reading than the activities of the school term permit. Take time to read books! You will find it rewarding. Read for pleasure and to be informed.

Planes and More Planes

The war has given almost unbelievable impetus to the production of aircraft. Read about the new ways of meeting the requirements of the United States' vast building program in Pilot Ernest K. Gann's new book, "Getting Them Into the Blue." (Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York. $2.) Here, graphically in clear text and with excellent photographs and explanatory graphs, the story of how planes are planned, made and powered from the drafting boards, "mock-ups," on through the great factories and out into the sky, is told by one who knows his subject from the ground up. He traces the thrilling progress made in the aviation industry from Glenn L. Martin's factory in an abandoned church at Santa Ana to the mighty modern plants, now working at top speed, "each one a legendary aviation kingdom in itself."

The last chapter deals with the effect of the airplane upon our daily lives and the challenge it offers.

"All American Aircraft" and "Sky Roads," written by the same author and published by Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York, are equally interesting and timely.

Outposts in the Pacific

"The Pacific Ocean, giant of all oceans, has thrust its continents of America, Asia, and Australia, and its thousands of islands into headline news today, and it has done so with dramatic force": so begins Helen Follett's new book, "Ocean Outposts," with maps and jacket design by Armstrong Sperry. (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $2.) The author, who has visited many of the Pacific islands, writes from first-hand knowledge about them, their inhabitants and their customs and traditions. This book will answer many questions people are asking about Guam, Wake, Midway, Hawaii, and the Philippines and other outposts where our soldiers and sailors are stationed. Interesting and striking photographs generously illustrate an entertaining and informing text.

Leader of the Shawnees

"Shooting Star: The Story of Tecumseh," by William E. Wilson and illustrated by Edward Shenton (Farrar & Rinehart, Inc., New York. $2.) is a lively biography of a great American Indian chief. He was named by his brother Cheesekau, receiving his inspiration as he saw a star above the wigwam, where the baby and mother lay, detach itself from its place in the purple sky and, hustling toward the earth, vanish in the blackness. "Father," he cried, "I have just been given a sign! We shall call my new brother Tecumseh, the Shooting Star."

The life of this great leader of the Shawnees, who worked hard to establish a lasting peace between his people and the white men, was filled with dramatic action. Older boys will find the author's account interesting and provocative as he presents this hero and other colorful figures of his period—America, at the turn of the eighteenth century. Because he believed it would best serve his people's cause, Tecumseh fought against his country in the War of 1812—but withal, his life was a blaze of light for his race, in keeping with his name.

America's Young Navy

Two naval heroes are the subjects of two new books—"Decatur of The Old Navy" by Helen Nicolay and illustrated by Norman Price (D. Appleton-Century Company, New York. $2.50) and "I have Just Begun to Fight": The Story of John Paul Jones, by Commander Edward Ellsberg and illustrated by Gerald Foster (Dodd, Mead and Co., New York. $2.50).

The first book gives a stirring account of Decatur the man, and of his great contribution to the welfare of his country. In these days when America's Navy is on duty on the seas of the world it is stimulating to read of this man who served when the Navy battled the brigands and pirates of the Barbary Coast. In following his life we realize how different the world he lived in was from our own. Vessels were still driven by wind and sail, and hand-to-hand fighting was waged. Yet like our own it was a time of great unrest and of much fighting—the years when Napoleon had set to conquer the world and was conquered in turn.

The second book, Commander Ellsberg's story of John Paul Jones, is a cutting from his novel "Captain Paul" and includes incidents of special interest for younger readers. Told through the adventures of Tom Folger, a young Nantucketer, the career of this illustrous American and the account of his rise to fame makes Captain Jones a very real hero, not just a name in history. Here's exciting reading for live-wire boys of today.

Florence Bethune Sloan

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and
Thursday,
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The Home Forum

The Home Touch

SOMETHING SHOULD be said here, by way of preface, concerning that adage about rolling stones gathering no moss; something which would demonstrate that, like all adages, it has its exceptions.

Soldiers are the exceptions. And soldiers are definitely rolling stones. Short of the landscapes of Sargasso Sea, there is probably nothing more unstable than the surroundings of a soldier. If he isn't transferring from one post to another (or it might be from one land to another), then you will see him every several days trudging from his old barracks to his new, with loaded barracks-bags and generally enough impedimenta to present a fair facsimile of Birnam Wood on the march again.

He has said his good-bys, more or less informally; he is prepared to occupy new quarters, to know new faces, to follow a new and slightly different pattern. Thus engendering, no doubt, the observation that home is where one hangs one's hat.

* * *

But it is more than a hat. This is where the connotation of the moss is obvious. Give a soldier ten minutes in his new surroundings, and inevitably the stamp of his individual personality will be manifest. Even as his shirt hanging up is definitely and unmistakably his shirt and no other. However fleeting his residence in a given locale, and however well he knows this, he will somehow establish his identity there.

If he has private quarters, then a few minutes after his arrival his books will be racked on the shelves, his favorite knick-knacks and trinkets will be unearthed from the mysterious recesses of his luggage. Later there will be colored pictures cut from the magazines and papers and thumbtacked on the wall. For several days, there will be the sound of the hammer and saw (resulting in tables and shelves); then, with perhaps the addition of curtains and a rug, behold, he has once more triumphed over anonymity.

He will do it time and again, fleeting though his stay may be. It is some instinct that leads him to assert himself, to set up a home of a sort which shall be as his castle while he inhabits it. And he is proud of his domain, in a shy, self-conscious way. There is something at once amusing and touching about the fact that he will spend hours of labor to perfect some phase of his surroundings; and then, when his efforts are admired, dismiss the whole thing as of little account.

* * *

But we were speaking of the fortunate soldiers who have private quarters. Let us think now of the far larger percentage, the great bulk, of the Army who live in squadrooms and tents.

In squadrooms, of course, no touch of decoration dare prevail. The rows of bunks must be perfectly aligned, the foot lockers in symmetry, the clothes and equipment arranged in identical fashion—no pictures, no lamps, no personal reflections in furniture. What, then? Well, reduced to this exigency, a soldier still has his foot locker to call his own.

Do we know what a foot locker is? It is a trunk, with a tray, which rests on a stand at the end of one's bunk. In the tray are compartments. And there is a prescribed method of arranging one's equipment and possessions in this locker. But here again the individual touch enters. Of all the foot lockers we have seen, we have yet to see two alike. True, a series of these lockers in a squadroom would seem externally "as like as two peas." But an inspection of the contents of these lockers discloses the fact that they are utterly distinctive and disparate.

* * *

The inside of the lids of these trunks will almost always exhibit an array of pictures. And in the trunk itself will be housed the soldier's most treasured possessions—his identity, his contact with the realm beyond the barracks. His snapshot album, his few prized books, his inevitable and pathetic little box of curios that will be the first thing with which he will entertain you: uniform insignias, foreign coins, odd stones, strange stamps, mementos of one occasion or another—they are all here. And one can but admire and be pleased. For these are just as precious and interesting as those of one's host who displays his original Cézannes, his Ming pottery, his Lalique glass and quatrocento screens.

* * *

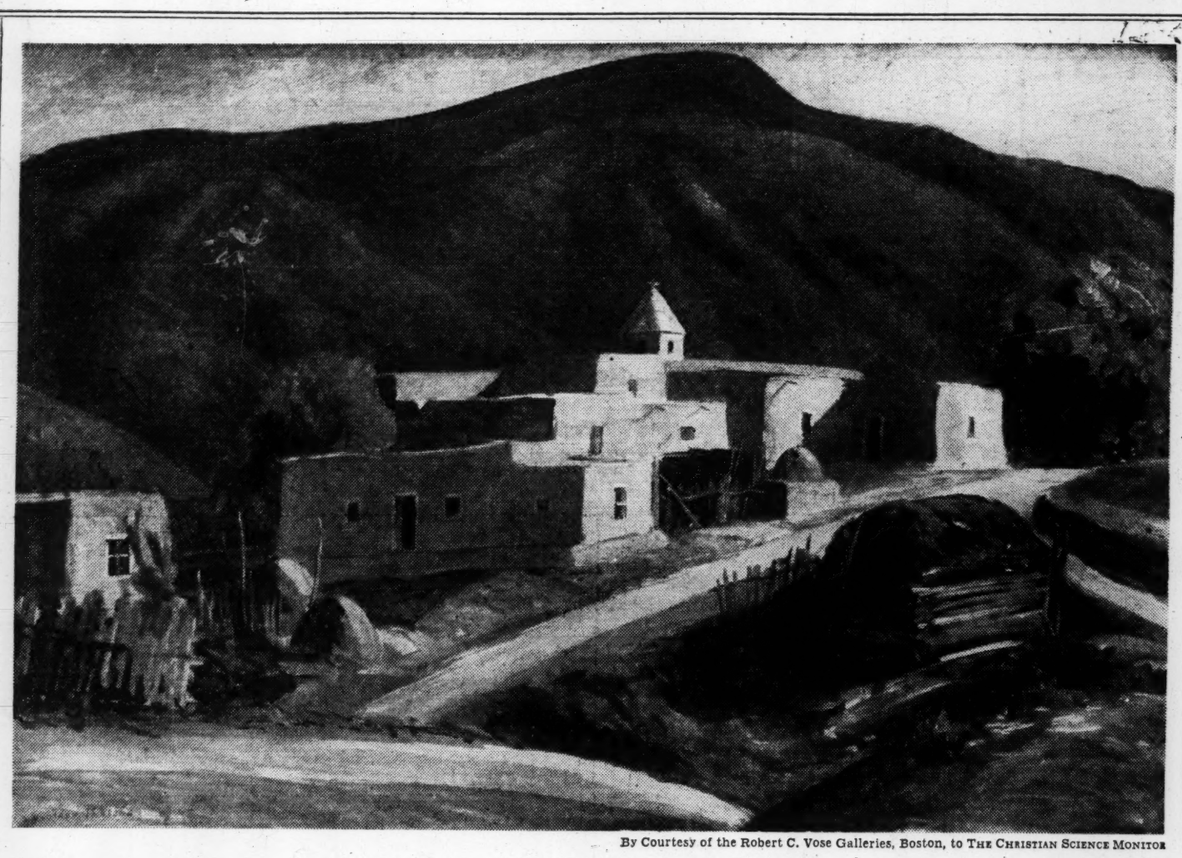
And yet, withal, this touch of individualism in a squadroom does not quite suffice. There is still something lacking. Here, then, an odd phenomenon is observed. And, in this case, the entire squadroom becomes a home and there is communal mass pride taken in that home. The surrounding grounds will be cultivated and planted, rustic fences will be put up, a touch of landscape gardening will creep in. Oftentimes, of course, the shrubs so planted will (much to the amazement of their sponsors) wilt in the next day's sun, and soon shed their leaves and sulk. But sometimes the soldiers win, and there is a glittering burst of petunias or morning glories at which they can smile with a sense of achievement—and home-making.

* * *

In a few short days or weeks, they may be ordered to leave. But those departures will be accomplished with gusto and a feeling of adventure. And at the next location, private quarters or common barracks, the process will repeat itself.

And here, by way of coda, something should perhaps be said to the effect that rolling stones do gather moss. It all depends on the stone.

FREDERICK EBRIGHT



By Courtesy of the Robert C. Vose Galleries, Boston, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"MARCH IN CHIMAYO": *A Painting by Sheldon Parsons*

SHELDON PARSONS has lived in Santa Fé, New Mexico, since 1916. Like a great many other American painters, he has found the Southwest inspiring for the handsome landscape and the picturesque themes found among the Indian pueblos.

Island Poem

Follow, follow where you will,
Up the meadow, down the hill,
The blue sea is waiting still.

On a pine-girt isle like this,
Beauty is a precipice,
And the waves fall cool as ice

On the shingle and a gull
Soars by, proud and beautiful.
Here the water at the full

Is like music and all motion
Is the swaying of the ocean.

Follow, follow, here you stare
At blue sky and painted air,
And the blue sea resting there.

HAROLD VINAL

Repentance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE WORD "repentance" is defined, in part, as "contrition for sins with amendment of life;" and "contrition" is said to denote "deep sorrow for sin, growing out of love toward God." Penitence and repentance imply sorrow for what is past, and purposed amendment.

In the fifteenth chapter of Luke's Gospel is recorded a most significant lesson given by Christ Jesus on the subject of repentance. In his parable of the lost sheep he said that if a man loses one sheep out of a hundred he leaves "the ninety and nine in the wilderness," and goes "after that which is lost;" and when he finds it he greatly rejoices, as do his friends and neighbors. Then follows the verse (15:7), "I say unto you, that likewise joy shall be in heaven over one sinner that repenteth, more than over ninety and nine just persons, which need no repentance."

Many people have felt regret for past conduct and have earnestly desired to lead a righteous life, but not always has the way been clear to them how to regain the self-respect which they have lost, or how to gain the ability to start afresh. Somehow they continue to feel enmeshed in the web of delusion, and however hard they try, however earnest their desire to do better, the stain of sinful belief seems to persist. Right here Christian Science comes to rescue them from the belief in evil as real. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has elucidated in her remarkable writings the method whereby all may gain the scientific understanding of God and man, as exemplified so gloriously by Christ Jesus. In her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," there are given the basic rules of this Science whereby true repentance becomes a scientific activity, through the exercise of which men and women may awaken from the false beliefs of life in matter that have enslaved them, to find their true selfhood, pure, happy, free, intelligent, reflecting the joy and ability that belong to the real man by reason of his likeness to his Maker, divine Mind. Christian Science shows that there is only one creator, God, good, and that therefore man expresses the goodness of God, divine Love.

When Christ Jesus pointed out the joy that is realized as a result of the sinner's repentance, he could not have meant that only those who seem especially inclined to sin and then repent are beloved of God. Rather was he stressing the need for full repentance on the part of everyone, whether some specific sin seems to have engulfed one or one has been content self-righteously to remain asleep in material sense. For it is the belief of life and happiness in matter that must be finally repented of in its entirety.

When it is seen that there is no real satisfaction in a material sense of existence, however normal and harmonious it may seem, one begins to awaken to find true life as that which is wholly spiritual, and the joy and safety one then experiences in company with the angels, God's thoughts, are immeasurable. What tender comfort and assurance there are for each honestly repentant heart, no matter what his experience may seem to have been, when once he turns to Christian Science and finds it to be the fulfillment of righteous desire and noble purpose! To the extent that one is believing in life in matter, is he denying that Life is Spirit, and that man is God's spiritual idea, expressing the glorious qualities of God, such as purity, intelligence, and love.

In Science and Health Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 19), "Every pang of repentance and suffering, every effort for reform, every good thought and deed, will help us to understand Jesus' atonement for sin and aid its efficacy; but if the sinner continues to pray and repent, sin and be sorry, he has little part in the atonement,—in the *at-one-ment* with God,—for he lacks the practical repentance, which reforms the heart and enables man to do the will of wisdom." As one prayerfully studies the Bible, together with Mrs. Eddy's writings, he finds the truth of being—the allness of God and the perfection of man—to be demonstrable fact. Not only is sin destroyed, but sickness is healed and any inharmonious circumstance is righted, as the truth is applied.

Christ Jesus said (John 8:32), "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." Freedom from all false belief and joyous recognition of spiritual selfhood are the heritage of each one. Freedom from any further need for repentance may be realized as one's love for God, good, becomes so active and all-embracing that any belief in counter attraction melts away. Spiritual consciousness is so wholly satisfying, so radiantly lovely, that even a glimpse of its peace can but spur the righteous effort of the student of Christian Science to gain complete spiritual understanding. As he grows in understanding he finds that man forever expresses God, and in this expression there is not and never has been any need for repentance. As one identifies himself with the idea of God, Truth, through the righteous prayer of spiritual knowing, as taught in Christian Science, he sees infinite good to be the only real consciousness and he dwells serenely in the peace and power of this realization.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

A Purchase in Chinatown

THE CHINATOWN I like best is in the early morning, when the sightseers aren't around. That time of day when the Chinese merchants unlock the doors of their shops, after first stopping to read the bulletin board where the news of the day is posted. These bulletin boards are on the walls of buildings and contain everything the well-informed Chinese should know; political news abroad and at home, who has just opened a new laundry and where, and sometimes a friendly, neighborhood bit of gossip. After opening the store and seeing that everything is in readiness for the business of the day, and the clerks all on hand, the merchants go about town, visiting their friends, and taking the affairs of the day as they come.

Huge trucks pound along the pavement and stop alongside the restaurants with fresh vegetables from the Chinese farms in the outlying districts.

Just before the clock strikes nine there's the patter of children's feet as they dash off to school. Mother is left at home to attend to the household, while father, his courtesy calls made for the day, returns to his place of business.

The time to make a purchase in Chinatown—to get that best price for the porcelain vase or the antique for the living-room—is in the morning. You will find the Chinese merchant then the most amiable and most willing to make the proper reduction from the marked price.

Once I was admiring a beautiful carved teakwood statue.

"How much?" I asked.

"For anybody else, $20." was the reply. "But for my friends I make a special price of only $35!"

I put the statue back on the shelf.

"I gather you don't wish to make a sale this morning," I said. . . .

So we sat and talked, and it ended by his giving me the statue as a gift.—From "Shake Hands With the Dragon," by CARL GLICK. (New York: Whittlesey House.)

Mimosa

Lace-like, the leaves of the mimosa spread
Their graceful beauty, and the myriad blooms,
Soft puffs of pink and yellow, fairy flowers,
Pour out their perfume on the warm June air;
An almost unreal loveliness, akin
To elfin pipes, and music sweet and thin.

MARY WILLIS SHELBURNE

Their Purpose Went Ahead of Them

THE CLOUDS OF MONTANA, enormous as it is, diminish everything beneath them. They are more than the islands of the braided Missouri; their shadows troop across the high grass plain like the vanished herds. Their rain-haunted bases are dark as the band of conifers halfway up the mountainsides, and however high the snows shine, the clouds gleam higher.

Under the sky, under the clouds, under the nearing, slowly unfolding wall of the mountains, crept the little dark file of the [Lewis and Clark] expedition. The bighorns on the crags above the river watched them pass below, with uncomprehending yellow stare. To the sheep no rocky wall was any barrier; they clattered where, Lewis records with wistful admiration, it was manifestly impossible that any quadruped should stand. From her nest topping a lone tree above the triple falls, a she-eagle had watched the crawling portage, and when the men set forth again in their canoes up river, she soared ahead, screaming of their approach. All the way, in the days that followed, from the Great Falls to the Three Forks, the Indians for hundreds of miles about had known that strangers were coming.

And the Indians had only to wait, to see what this party intended. They had the confidence of people on home ground, of aborigines who had never met the white man and knew only that certain good things came from him in barter. Everything here was supreme in its place, eagle and Indian, bighorn, and otter fishing the river that grew clearer with every upward mile. Nothing was needed here, nothing new had been looked for. The wide reaches of sun-dried grass, the deeply forested slopes, the snowy summits that gave the water-veins to all this land, sufficed themselves, in a vast and equable dimension.

But now came strange men—not, like the Indians, equal to this dimension, but superior to it. These were men with a view infinitely longer than any eagle's. Though they crawled at the bottom of the endless valley, they could see over the mountains where no pass was known to them, and behold the final horizon of the Pacific. They could hold in their heads, unmapped, a territory now comprising four states, which neither they nor any others before them had defined. Their thoughts ran with the rivers, from source to mouth, east or westward from the Great Divide. They read the land as they crossed it. . . .

They read the rivers, volume, velocity, clarity, breadth. They read the vegetation, and when grass gave way to pines, and then spruce and fir appeared above the pines, they could foretell the climate they would meet. They did not fail to note the dusky grouse, the pinyon jay, the Lewis woodpecker, the Clark nutcracker, and describe them for science. These mountain birds, with screaming tongues or rapping bill or drumming, gave news among themselves of the newcomers, as they were talked about between the interested captains.

What went along with the men, ahead of them, ahead even of the vainglorious clouds forever storming on overhead, was purpose. It made no boast, threw back no light; it went the hard way, sure of itself and slow in the proof, mile by clogged and stubborn mile.—From "Forward the Nation," by DONALD CULROSS PEATTIE. (New York: Putnam.)

Reue

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DAS WORT „Reue" wird u. a. erklärt als „Buße für Sünden mit Besserung der Lebensweise", und „Buße" soll „aus Liebe zu Gott hervorgehende tiefe Trauer über Sünde" bedeuten. Buße und Reue schließen Trauer über etwas, was vergangen ist, und beabsichtigte Besserung in sich.

Das 15. Kapitel des Evangeliums des Lukas enthält eine überaus wichtige Lehre, die Christus Jesus über Reue gab. In seinem Gleichnis vom verlorenen Schaf sagte er, daß ein Mensch, der von hundert Schafen eines verliert, „die neunundneunzig in der Wüste" läßt und hingeht „nach dem verlorenen". Und wenn er es findet, freut er sich sehr, und seine Freunde und Nachbarn freuen sich mit ihm. Dann folgt der Vers (K. 15, 7): „Ich sage euch: Also wird auch Freude im Himmel sein über einen Sünder, der Buße tut, vor neunundneunzig Gerechten, die der Buße nicht bedürfen".

Viele Leute haben ihre vergangene Lebensweise bereut und aufrichtig gewünscht, ein rechtschaffenes Leben zu führen; aber nicht immer ist ihnen klar gewesen, wie sie die verlorene Selbstachtung wieder gewinnen könnten, oder wie sie die Fähigkeit erlangen könnten, von neuem anzufangen. Irgendwie fühlen sie sich immer noch in das Netz der Trugvorstellung verstrickt, und der Makel der Sündenannahme scheint zu beharren, so sehr sie auch versuchen und so aufrichtig sie wünschen, sich zu bessern. Gerade hier kommt ihnen die Christliche Wissenschaft zu Hilfe, sie von dem Glauben an die Wirklichkeit des Bösen zu befreien. Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, hat in ihren hervorragenden Schriften das Verfahren erläutert, wodurch alle das wissenschaftliche Verständnis Gottes und des Menschen erlangen können, das Christus Jesus so herrlich vorlebte. Ihr Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" enthält die Grundregeln dieser Wissenschaft, wodurch wahre Reue eine wissenschaftliche Tätigkeit wird, durch deren Ausübung die Menschen aus den falschen Annahmen von Leben in der Materie, die sie versklavt haben, erwachen können, um zu finden, daß ihr wahres Selbst rein, glücklich, frei, intelligent ist und die Freude und die Fähigkeit widerspiegelt, die dem wirklichen Menschen gehören, weil er das Gleichnis seines Schöpfers, des göttlichen Gemüts, ist. Die Christliche Wissenschaft zeigt, daß es nur einen Schöpfer, Gott, das Gute, gibt, und daß der Mensch daher die Güte Gottes, der göttlichen Liebe, ausdrückt.

Als Christus Jesus die Freude beschrieb, die das Ergebnis der Buße des Sünders ist, konnte er nicht gemeint haben, daß Gott nur diejenigen liebt, die besonders geneigt sind, zu sündigen und dann bereuen. Vielmehr betonte er die Notwendigkeit vollständiger Reue seitens aller, ob einen anscheinend eine besondere Sünde geknechtet haben mag, oder ob man selbstgerecht zufrieden war, im materiellen Sinn weiterzuschlafen. Denn der Glaube an Leben und Glück in der Materie muß schließlich vollständig bereut werden.

Wenn man sieht, daß in einer materiellen Daseinsauffassung, so normal und harmonisch sie auch scheinen mag, keine wirkliche Befriedigung ist, beginnt man zu entdecken, daß wahres Leben rein geistig ist; und die Freude und die Sicherheit, die man dann in Gesellschaft der Engel, der Gedanken Gottes, erlebt, sind unermeßlich. Welch zärtlichen Trost und frohe Zuversicht jedes ehrlich bereuende Herz empfängt, ganz gleich, was seine Erfahrung gewesen sein mag, wenn einer sich der Christlichen Wissenschaft zuwendet und in ihr die Erfüllung gerechten Verlangens und edler Absicht findet! In dem Maße, wie einer an Leben in der Materie glaubt, verneint er, daß der Geist das Leben ist, und daß der Mensch Gottes geistige Idee ist, die die herrlichen Eigenschaften Gottes wie Reinheit, Intelligenz und Liebe ausdrückt.

In Wissenschaft und Gesundheit schreibt Mrs. Eddy (S. 19): „Jede Qual der Reue und des Leidens, jede Bemühung, besser zu werden, jeder gute Gedanke und jede gute Tat wird uns dazu helfen, Jesu Sühne für die Sünde zu verstehen und sie wirksamer zu machen. Wenn der Sünder aber fortfährt, zu beten und zu bereuen, zu sündigen und betrübt zu sein, dann hat er geringen Anteil an der Versöhnung—an dem Einssein mit Gott. Denn ihm mangelt die praktische Reue, die das Herz umwandelt und den Menschen befähigt, den Willen der Weisheit zu tun". Wenn einer sich andächtig in die Bibel zusammen mit Mrs. Eddys Schriften vertieft, findet er, daß die Wahrheit des Seins—die Allheit Gottes und die Vollkommenheit des Menschen—eine beweisbare Tatsache ist. Nicht nur Sünde wird zerstört, sondern auch Krankheit wird geheilt und jeder unharmonische Umstand berichtigt, wenn die Wahrheit angewandt wird.

Christus Jesus sagte (Joh. 8, 32): „Ihr werdet die Wahrheit erkennen, und die Wahrheit wird euch frei machen". Freisein von allem falschen Glauben und freudiges Erkennen des geistigen Selbst sind jedermanns Erbe. Freisein von jeder weiteren Notwendigkeit der Reue kann verwirklicht werden, wenn man Gott, das Gute, so lebendig und allumfassend liebt, daß jeder Glaube an eine entgegengesetzte Anziehung vergeht. Geistiges Bewußtsein ist so vollständig befriedigend, so leuchtend schön, daß schon ein geringes Erkennen seines Friedens das rechtschaffene Bemühen des Christlichen Wissenschafters, vollständiges geistiges Verständnis zu erlangen, anspornen muß. Wenn er im Verständnis wächst, findet er, daß der Mensch Gott ewig ausdrückt, und in diesem Ausdruck ist keine Reue nötig und nie Reue nötig gewesen. Wenn einer sich durch das gerechte Gebet geistigen Wissens, wie es in der Christlichen Wissenschaft gelehrt wird, mit der Idee Gottes, der Wahrheit, wesenseins macht, sieht er, daß das unendlich Gute das einzige wirkliche Bewußtsein ist, und er weilt gelassen in dem Frieden und in der Kraft dieser Erkenntnis.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.

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JESUS

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1942

Second Section

Memo on Germany:

The Nazi V Is for 'Vernichtung' ..... *By Ernest S. Pisko*

The counterpart of the V-for-victory campaign of the United Nations is the V-for-"Vernichtung" campaign of the Nazis. "Vernichtung" means annihilation. It is one of the favorite words of today's Germans. We can find it in the speeches of the leaders, in High Command communiqués, and in propaganda radiocasts. Applied to nations, or other human groups, it means extermination, total extinction. It has become an instrument of Nazi policy.

For Hitler, as his writings disclose, was early struck with the notion that hardly any conquering nation has been historically able to resist the pressure exercised upon it by a conquered people. He "discovered" with apprehension that in the course of a few generations the invaders were invariably absorbed by the invaded. In order to spare the Germans this fate, Hitler dismissed all the hitherto prevalent concepts of humanity.

Slavic Nations Earmarked

The Nazi plan involves a part-depopulation only. Ear-marked for extermination are two of the Slavic nations—the Poles and the Serbs—and the Jews. The extermination of the Greeks, carried out mainly by the Italians and Bulgarians, was not provided for in the original plan, but it is for the Nazis a matter of too little importance as to interfere with it. The remaining Slavic nations—Russians, Czechs, Slovaks, Croats, and Slovenes—will be assigned the role of farm and factory slaves after having undergone an appropriate reduction in number. The so-called Germanic nations—Scandinavians, Dutch, Flemish-Belgians, and a portion of the French—are to be given supervisory posts in agriculture and minor jobs in commercial enterprises. They will also have to supply the personnel of the future European merchant marine. Those among them who will have been won over to Naziism will be allowed to help in the administrating and policing of the continent.

Two groups of measures were devised by the Nazis in order to reach that goal. One group applies to peoples on the "extermination" list, the second to peoples on the "degradation" list. The difference is profound and obvious in most instances. If, for instance, hostages are to be shot in reprisal for the killing of a German soldier, the number of victims of Germanic nations will range from 5 to 20, whereas of nations slated for extermination the number will range from 50 to 200. Still, that expedient has the disadvantage of being too slow-working and too spectacular. The Nazis have found better concealed ways for execution on a large scale. One of them is the pronouncing of the capital sentence for minor and therefore frequent offenses. The "Criminal Code for Poles and Jews in the Incorporated Eastern Territories," issued in December, 1941, imposes the extreme penalty for such acts as anti-German utterances.

Another path of annihilation is the concentration and labor camp. The fatality rate for the inhabitants of labor camps in Poland has been ascertained as amounting to 10 per cent. In the Lodz concentration camp for Jews, the congestion of prisoners was so great that during the spring of 1940, 30 to 40 persons were shot every Thursday to make room for newcomers. By July, 1940, the number of Jews interned in the various Polish concentration camps was estimated at over 1,600,000.

Reduction of food rations, toleration or even stimulation of unhealthy conditions, each of these measures by itself tends to shorten the endurance of the affected people. The Nazis couple these measures with each other and with compulsory hard labor. Polish food rations are lower than those of the western slave-nations; apart from this, the Poles are prohibited to buy additional unrationed victuals, like potato-flour, sage, jam, or soup-cubes. The Jews are, of course, still worse off than the Poles, living in overcrowded Ghettos under semi-starvation. The newly erected Ghetto in Bialystok, for example, which was to house 50,000 people now holds 250,000. Mortality among the Warsaw Jews was 400 a month in pre-war days. It is now 200 a day.

Stop Growth of Nation

An expedient applied to both the "extermination" and the "degradation" group is the uprooting and transferring of people, and the separation of sexes. This method, while not directly threatening the individual, restricts and, as in the case of the sex separation, stops the growth of the nation.

The plan to forestall future political and economic competition by mass murder goes beyond the European continent. Great Britain which was originally to be granted a relatively favorable position in the New Order is now slated for total destruction. As the Berliner Börsenzeitung put it: "For Britain the fate of Carthage is reserved."

The Country Speaks: Chicago

A Center for Training ..... *By R. W. C.*

A kindly little lady alighted from a train in one of the big stations here the other day and looked confidently about. Undismayed by the confusion, she accosted a young man in uniform.

"I'm looking for my son. He's in the Navy. Where will I find him?"

"Well now, ma'am, that'd be hard to say. There are an awful lot of places where a fellow in the Navy could be here in Chicago."

"But he said he was in training in Chicago. Where do they train Navy men?"

The man tried to explain again that there wasn't any one "place" where they trained Navy men, and finally turned over the mother, now a bit concerned but still unworried, to a traveler's bureau worker. She finally found her son, but only after some hours of phoning and searching of records.

For, while we may think of Chicago as a center for production of war goods, actually it is as important as a center for the training of fighting men. The overwhelming immensity of the war effort itself is brought home by the example of the lady who thought that as long as her son was stationed at Chicago, she could easily find him.

We can't give out any very definite figures, for that might give some aid to the enemy, but we can point out, for instance, that there are "thousands" of sailors down at Navy Pier. The pier is a mile long and a half block wide, and the Navy today occupies every square inch of it. Boys come here from throughout the Middle West to get their "indoctrination" training, and in some instances advanced technical training.

Less than a mile away on the waterfront is the Naval Armory, where other "thousands" of eager youths are learning how to man guns on merchant ships, the Armed Guard Service they call it, a part of the United States Navy.

Then over at the downtown campus of the Northwestern University "hundreds" of bright youngsters are learning how to be officers in the Navy. Out at the Evanston campus of the University, and also out at the University of Chicago more "hundreds" are receiving specialized training for the armed services.

We haven't even mentioned yet what is even now believed to be the largest naval training station in the world, the Great Lakes Station up a few miles north of Chicago. We can give some definite figures there. Right now there are between 30,000 and 40,000 men in training, and word has just come from Washington that the station will be expanded to care for another 20,000.

At Glenview, near by and inland a way, is the largest United States Naval Reserve Air Base. Note we didn't say "station." The difference is that the reserve air base is exclusively for training. And the one here is—or very soon will be when construction is completed—the biggest of this kind. Here they give navy fliers their primary training.

Then there are armed units stationed out at the Municipal Airport. There are "hundreds" of men in the various service uniforms sitting at desks in office buildings throughout the "loop." This is the Sixth Corps Area headquarters, and the Ninth Naval District headquarters.

Yes, Chicago is full not only of men behind the men behind the guns—but of those men behind the guns, too.

To Change the Subject:

Minutemen Abroad in New York ..... *By Ethel C. Ince*

The Minutemen are abroad again in New York, and the spirit of '76 is here to greet them. Let anyone who has harbored a lingering suspicion that New York is superficial and overweening, visit the metropolis now; he will be forced to revise his opinion. For the Minutemen are proving the true character of New York, and the result is reassuring.

Go where you will about the city, you will not escape reminders that the American way of life is in peril and that individual effort is needed to secure it. Riding on Fifth Avenue busses, you will stare at the slogan "Invest in Freedom," featured in an advertisement of a financial house. Go to a theater, and, during the intermission, as likely as not, someone will appear on the platform to remind the audience of the importance of responding generously to the war bond campaign. Visit a friend, and you will see on the door of the apartment a small attractive poster announcing that the inmates have pledged to buy war bonds and stamps.

"Cartoons of the Day"

You will hear dinner-table stories such as that of a student in a vocational school who, queried by her teacher—a Minuteman—whether she could not spare 10 cents a week for war savings, replied that she could do much better than that—and pledged several times that amount. Or, of the $20-a-week clerks and laborers who have pledged more than $3 a week for war bonds.

Go to a current exhibition of "Cartoons of the Day," at The Metropolitan Museum of Art, and you will find more than half the exhibits reflecting this preoccupation with the war effort. Look especially for two of the cartoons that show with poignancy and humor the facility of this pictorial expression. One by Denys Wortman portrays a poorly clad, emaciated woman pushing a pretzel cart through a street of tenements, explaining to a friend who greets her, "My boy coulda claimed me for a dependent but I said 'Go. I could sell pretzels.'" The other, by Sydney Hoff, shows a small boy in a crib; his mother beside him is about to tell him a bedtime story, but he protests, "The three bears nerts—tell me wen we're gonna beat the Axis."

But, with it all, there is not a somber note. The city is doing its part as though winning the war of liberation were just another milestone in the fast-moving pageant of its 300-year history. One of the biggest box-office attractions along Broadway is a farce, and the musical comedies are thriving.

And if, after a busy week, you are invited out to Westchester or Long Island for the week end, your host and hostess will probably work out a clever plan for showing you the surrounding countryside—regardless of the prevailing "No gas" signs in the gasoline stations. Mine had made a deal with a local riding stable, and, when lunch was over, we climbed into an ancient four-wheel open buggy, with steel-rimmed wheels, and were drawn by an amiable and energetic chestnut mare that flicked her ears when her name, Sweetheart, was called.

With umbrella held aloft—after the parasol style of the 90's—to shelter us from the sun's piercing beams, we rode along old Broadway, on which George Washington traveled about Long Island during the troublous Revolutionary times. Huge trucks passed, giving us a wide berth, and pleasure cars spun by, but the faithful Sweetheart plodded on, ignoring them all in the manner of one whose social position is fully established and needs neither apology nor explanation.

Along Lovely Shaded Roads

Soon we swung off the highway—my host was, fortunately, a good driver, having become versed in the ways of horses in his boyhood—and ambled steadily along lovely shady roads, past beautiful gardens, ponds and bits of shore, while we talked of English lanes and the general superiority of this mode of travel.

"There's one great advantage about this," remarked my hostess contentedly. "There's lots of time to admire and exclaim about anything in the landscape that you take a fancy to. You don't have to say 'Look, quick! Oh, that's too bad, you missed it. I'll try to watch for it on the way back.'"

And that is the mood in which New York is taking its wartime restrictions and voluntary self-denials. The Minutemen must be proud of it.

Bird Warblings Tone Musings of War-Camp Editor

Wealth of folksy news awaits 'reporters' who make rounds — Home papers want pictures.

In building America's most powerful military force — an Army that may reach 8,000,000 and a Navy of 1,000,000 — the United States today is training men at camps, forts, airfields, and naval bases in virtually every section of the country. Daily life of the infantrymen, artillerymen, mechanized troops, pilots, bombardiers, navigators, parachutists, sailors, and marines at work in the camps or in special capacities is described by staff and special writers of The Christian Science Monitor in a series of articles. This is the sixteenth.

By Lieut. Max K. Gilstrap
Assistant Public Relations Officer, Camp Barkeley, Texas, and former Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hello from Camp Barkeley!—way out here on the grassy plains of West Texas, where whirlwinds scamper playfully among the mesquite, the coyotes yap at the distant stars, and you can see so far across the landscape that the city visitor is likely to exclaim, "What a lot of parking space not being used!"

This greeting, by way of introduction, is rolling from the typewriter of the Managing Editor of the Camp Barkeley News, who has taken a respite from his busy life here in this rough and tumble Army newspaper office, to offer his views on the part camp newspapers play in the life of the American soldier.

But first, a word about our setting.

As I sit here typing away in our little Public Relations building at the edge of Camp, the clear notes of a bobwhite float cheerily through the window. Outside, I can see a blue ocean of cloud-frothed skies bending gracefully over a vast grassy carpet that stretches away to the hazy horizon. Across the room, the windows open on sprawling Camp Barkeley with its myriad pyramid tents which are in the process of giving way to wooden hutments that will more comfortably house Barkeley's thousands of soldiers. Out there in the hustle and bustle, news is in the making and our reporters are on the job.

Stories Are Folksy

News stories bubble out of an Army camp like water from an artesian well, and they have the same characteristic sparkle and freshness. They are at once folksy. They have the tang of esprit de corps, and occasionally they are mixed with spine-tingling thrills that go with uniforms, marching soldiers, bands and flags the world over.

In gathering news for our weekly, our staff of enlisted men cover several assigned "beats" which include the camp library, service club, theaters, orderly rooms and division headquarters. Then, too, they have special assignments like the occasional USO shows, sports tournaments, and radio programs. Each reporter is given a "run" in which he has particular interests so that in addition to reporting on various activities, he can promote them.

"Hut, two, three, four!" There goes a story now—a long column of soldiers in fatigue clothes marching briskly toward the drill field. In a few minutes they will be swinging rhythmically in close-order drill, pitching pup tents, throwing hand grenades, field stripping new Garand rifles, and lying with sights on distant targets—their green clothing concealing them like chameleons. What could be more interesting to soldiers than to see themselves and their activities explained in the camp newspaper? Not to mention what this means when the papers are mailed to the folks back home.

"Rat-tat-tat-tat!" There's a distant hint of another news yarn over on the range. The boys in the infantry platoons are at it early this morning and the Wichita Falls Times wants some pictures of home-town boys in the machine-gun companies. Perhaps we can also find some soldiers from this city in outdoor classes, practicing first-aid, map-reading, scouting, patroling, building tank traps or constructing barbed-wire entanglements.

Tactics for Obstacles

A sure-fire picture for outside papers is one of soldiers on the obstacle course where they toughen up in spectacular fashion, scaling high walls, swinging over water traps or long ropes, and climbing through a labyrinth of horizontal iron bars.

You see, the job of an army public relations officer and his staff is severalfold. Besides putting out a daily or weekly newspaper, he is charged with keeping the folks on the home front apprised of what their soldier sons, sweethearts and husbands are doing. Let no public relations officer forget that the promotion of John Jones from Private First Class to Corporal, although a routine matter in camp, is front-page news back home.

A major work of the PRO is that of censoring all publicity releases, whether from an established camp or from an actual theater of war. He must see to it that military secrets like the organization, strength, and activation of contemplated units; casualty lists, and the movement of troops are kept secret until he has the "go" signal from authorized sources.

Camp Barkley News

Soldier Editors—Staff of the Camp Barkeley, Texas, News

Left to right: Corporal Technician Elmer Newman, staff writer; Second Lieut. Max K. Gilstrap, managing editor and assistant public relations officer; Private Bill Hauenstein, cartoonist; First Lieut. Ray P. Stewart, editor and public relations officer; Corporal Technician Richard Dumit, staff writer.

Morale Builders

While most of the 390-odd Army news journals at home and abroad cover the news for an entire camp, a few news sheets operate in individual units within the camp. Some papers like Armored Force News cover several camps; one paper, Army Times, is national in scope; and the new Government-sponsored tabloid, Yank, is published for American soldiers in far-flung stations overseas. Yank on a world-wide basis is taking the place of the 1918-1919 Stars and Stripes, breezy AEF paper published in France, on which Alexander Woollcott and others newspapered their way through the last war.

The mission of all these papers obviously was that of morale builders and organs of information. Their value in these respects naturally depends on their caliber Undoubtedly the worst have some value, but to be of real service they must meet the usual journalistic requirements of accuracy, newsiness and readability.

In the Camp Barkeley News is found a goodly portion of entertainment since the editors believe that soldiers, after a hard day of army routine, want a relief from things military. For instance, during the past few weeks the News conducted a beauty contest to select "Miss Camp Barkeley of 1942," from pictures submitted by the soldiers. Recently the paper cooperated with the Special Services Office in promoting a ping-pong tournament, stunt night, softball tournament, and special radio programs.

News emphasis is laid on the activities of the enlisted men to whom the paper is given free, and from whom most of the stories are drawn. You may well imagine the wealth of material that can come pouring from a camp which is a melting pot for men of such diversified occupations as Hollywood actors, soldiers of war, a keeper of a snake farm, big league baseball players, politicians and nationally-known bandsmen.

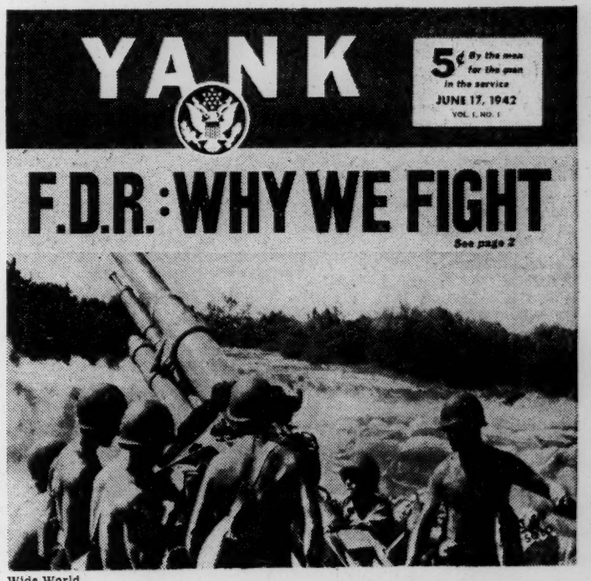
Whatever comes, the editors never forget their responsibility to these men of the United States Army. These men who in a few weeks may be carrying the battle to the enemy, perhaps on the deserts of far-off Libya, in the hazardous jungles of Burma, or with an AEF on a long-expected invasion of the European Continent.

It is obvious that Army newspapers must reflect a spirit as clean-cut as the spirit of the men embarked upon such a task as that of the Army. As the Bureau of Public Relations in Washington advises its men engaged in this important work:

"We must be straightforward, impressive, sincere. We must portray our Army as it is—men bravely, smilingly, earnestly, powerfully setting forth upon the task of preserving America and her freedom."

Col. Henry A. Finch

Camp Barkeley's commanding officer, Colonel Finch, shown reading the Camp Barkeley News in front of the public relations office of the Texas camp.



Wide World

Camp Papers Boost Army Morale

Wherever there's an Army camp there's sure to be a newspaper. Army officials report there is nothing like a camp journal to help boost the soldier's morale and maintain his interest in Army life. Some 400 such papers are estimated to be now in circulation, keeping the nation's soldiers posted on news of their military "home towns." The newspaper Yank, first issue of which is illustrated above, is the official Army newspaper.

Key War Workers and Family Men the Last to Be Drafted

WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP)—Family men and key war workers will be the last to be called to the colors by local draft boards under new orders sent out today.

Draft headquarters announced four categories to govern the order under which men will be called up on the basis of dependency, leaving married men with children as the last to be inducted but emphasizing that they could count upon no permanent deferment.

Meanwhile Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower Commissioner, changed his previous work-or-fight orders to give men with essential skills a chance to find jobs in vital war industries before being taken into the Army. Previously Selective Service boards had been asked only to defer essential workers who actually had key jobs.

General Groups

The draft headquarters ruling was in line with the bill President Roosevelt signed yesterday granting allowances for soldiers' dependents. The ruling established general groups to be inducted in the following order:

Category 1. Registrants otherwise qualified for military service who have no bona-fide financial dependents.

Category 2. Registrants otherwise qualified for military service who have financial dependents other than wives or children mentioned in categories 3 or 4.

Category 3. Registrants otherwise qualified for military service who have wives with whom they are maintaining a bona fide family relationship in their homes and who were married prior to Dec. 8, 1941, and at a time when induction was not imminent.

Category 4. Registrants otherwise qualified for military service who have wives and children or children alone, with whom they maintain a bona fide family relationship in their homes, who were married prior to Dec. 8, 1941, at a time when induction was not imminent.

When a local draft board runs out of men in the first category it will dip into the next one and so on.

Other aspects of the draft headquarters orders are explained in the following questions and answers:

Q. Will it be compulsory for local draft boards to classify their registrants into the four categories and call up men for service in this order?

A. Selective Service headquarters said it was the "expressed intent of Congress" under the new law and in so far as practical should be followed.

Not Retroactive

Q. Will a married man who is now subject to induction be reclassified according to the new categories?

A. The directive is not retroactive but local boards were advised that "in order to give immediate effect to the general intent of Congress, registrants should be selected for induction according to the four categories it outlines." Officials said that in many cases the directive probably would have no effect on men now in process of induction who might have been in a deferred category if the action had been taken by Congress earlier.

Q. Is it possible for a married man to be placed in the first category?

A. Yes, if the wife is not dependent upon him. She might work and have a salary large enough to support herself or she might have sufficient independent income. The wife's dependency is the vital issue.

Q. Will some married men be called ahead of others?

A. Yes. Local draft boards must fill their calls for men on time and it may be necessary for some of them to dip into the lower categories before others. One board may not call men registered with another.

Q. When may married men and married men with children expect to be called?

A. That depends upon the reserves of men their local boards may have in the first two categories and the ultimate manpower requirement for the war effort.

Financial Assistance

Q. What about provisions for financial assistance to dependents in the new law?

A. This depends upon the status of dependency. The law provides for assistance to dependents of enlisted men below the grade of line sergeant. A soldier's wife would receive $50 a month, $22 of which would come from her husband's pay. The amount for a wife and one child would be $62 with $10 additional for each additional child.

There also is a scale for payments to parents and other dependents on a voluntary basis with Government aid.

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Friday.

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	200,000
Previous day's sales	243,680
1942 volume to date	50,626,243
1941 volume to date	61,887,992

Stock Trends Indefinite In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, June 25 (AP)—Stock market buyers and sellers continued to operate warily today and leading issues held to a narrowly irregular course.

Bullish inspiration was lacking in the war news generally and even boardroom customers with plenty of cash were disposed to step lightly pending outcome of African and Sevastopol conflicts. The tangled tax program also provided few speculative or investment incentives.

The list got off to a hesitant start and, in the closing hour fractional price deviations either way were about a standoff. It was one of the slowest sessions in about two years, transfers for the full proceedings approximating 200,000 shares.

Among stocks, Boeing was given a fair-sized lift when directors voted a $1 dividend, first payment for this company since the initial disbursement of 40 cents in December, 1937. Other aircrafts were only moderately responsive.

An isolated pusher was U. S. Distributing preferred, which got up more than 2 to a new top since 1931.

In front at times were Chrysler, Consolidated Edison, N. Y. Central, Woolworth, Dow Chemical, Johns-Manville, and U. S. Steel.

Lagging most of the day were American Telephone, Santa Fe, Allied Chemical, Sears Roebuck, American Can, and Standard Oil (N. J.).

The bond market remained in its rut toward the close today, lower priced rails trading at a slightly faster pace but at prices only narrowly changed compared with Wednesday.

U. S. Governments, completely neglected on the big board, were a little easier in over-counter trade.

Foreign dollar loans showed a tendency to give slightly on small dealings, including issues of Chile, Canada, Colombia, and Panama.

Swinging fitfully above and below the even mark were such corporates as Atlantic Coast Line 5s, Alleghany Corp. modified 5s of '50, Columbia Gas May 5s of '52, Illinois Central 4¾s, Union Pacific 3½s of '80, Wabash first 5s of '39, and Simmons convertibles.

Stanley Plan to Be Set Up Permanently In Chicago Region

WASHINGTON (AP)—The "Stanley Plan," intended to bring small plants into war subcontracting, will be placed in permanent operation throughout the Chicago region, embracing Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and Southern Wisconsin, war production officials said.

The large-scale operation was ordered by Joseph Overlock, WPB regional director at Chicago, after several weeks trial of the system among plants and machine shops in the immediate vicinity of Chicago.

James S. Stanley, of Richmond, Va., special WPB consultant and inventor of the plan, flew to Chicago to help inaugurate the system.

A rival plan, sponsored by Walter H. Wheeler, former chief of WPB's contract distribution branch and now WPB regional director for New England, was started two weeks ago.

The Stanley Plan, favored by most WPB officials, calls for distribution to small contractors of a periodic directory of war subcontracts available. Every type of machine tool required to fill each contract is listed briefly through the use of code symbols which show in great detail the type, size and capacity of the machines needed, as well as the man-hours required to complete the job.

The operator of a small machine shop, by scanning the code symbols, can determine at a glance whether his equipment can handle the job and can communicate promptly with the prime contractor.

The principal objection raised by Mr. Wheeler to the Stanley Plan is that it is too complicated for the average small shop operator to understand. Mr. Wheeler's plans lists code numbers for only 110 general types of machine tools. This, some officials said, makes it necessary to do more administrative work in WPB offices in order to bring prime contractors together with potential subcontractors.

FCIC Eases Wheat Insurance Premiums

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Crop Insurance Corporation announced a plan under which insured wheat growers whose losses have been less than their premium payments may obtain reduced premium rates for insurance on their 1942 crop.

To qualify for the lower rates, a farmer must have insured his wheat crop since inception of the Government's crop insurance program in 1939.

The reduction in rates would run as high as 50 per cent, the amount depending on the excess of premiums over collected indemnities.

In general, if the total paid in premiums, less indemnities, since 1939 equalled or exceeded his insured production for 1943, the farmer would receive a 50 per cent cut in his premium.

This premium plan was designed, officials said, to distribute the cost of insurance more equitably by recognizing the smaller risk of those farms where there have been few or no losses.

—1942— High	Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37	Abbott 1.60a	2	43	42¼	42¼	Jun 24
48¾	41½	Acme Sti (4)	1	42⅞	42½	42½	+ ¾
7½	5½	Adams E .15e	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Jun 23
20½	18¾	Adams-Mil (1)	1	19	19	19	Jun 9
12⅞	10	Addressog ¾e	2	12½	12½	12½	Jun 19
38¼	29½	Air Reduct 1a	8	30	30	30	+ ¼
2⅝	1¾	Alaska Juneau	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
⅜	⅛	Alleghany Cp	3	¼	¼	¼	
5⅞	3½	Alleg pf xw	1	4	4	4	Jun 24
6	3½	All'gpf$30ww	6	4	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
17	9⅜	Alleg pr pf	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	Jun 23
22¾	16	Alleg L S .85e	2	17⅜	17	17⅜	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅝	Allen Ind (1g)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jun 16
149	118½	Al Ch&Dye 6a	4	130	129	129	—3
12⅛	10	Allied Kid (1)	3	10	10	10	Jun 12
14¼	11⅞	Allied Mi ½e	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	Jun 23
6⅛	4	Allied St .30e	9	5¼	5	5¼	
81	64½	Allied St pf 5	1	66¾	66¾	66¾	Jun 22
30⅛	22	Allis-C M ½e	16	23¼	23	23⅛	— ⅛
18¾	14¾	Alpha P C ½e	2	17	17	17	Jun 24
1½	¾	Amal Leather	4	¾	¾	¾	Jun 15
18⅞	14	Amal Lpf1½g	3	14	14	14	Jun 23
56	43	Amerada Pet 2	1	51	50¼	51	Jun 24
23⅝	19	Am A Ch 1.20	12	19½	19½	19½	— ½
48¾	25¼	Am Air1 1½g	3	32½	32	32½	+ ⅛
7¾	5⅞	Am Bk N .30e	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
5¼	3⅝	Am Bosch ¼e	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	
33	23	Am Br Sh .60e	1	26	26	26	Jun 23
17⅛	13⅛	Am Cable & R	29	17⅛	13¼	17⅛	Jun 24
70½	56⅝	Am Can (4)	7	68¼	67¾	68	— ½
166	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	162½	162½	162½	Jun 16
33	20	AmCar&Fdy	5	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	— ⅛
73¾	55½	Am C F pf 3½e	1	58	58	58	+ ½
20½	16	Am Ch&C 1e	4	16½	16⅛	16⅛	Jun 23
110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	108	108	108	
95	69	Am Chicle(4a)	1	84	84	84	Jun 23
53⅛	37⅛	Am Colortype	1	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	Jun 22
9⅜	9	Am Distill	1	9	9	9	
22¾	14½	AmCSug 1⅓e	4	14½	14½	14½	Jun 24
⅞	⅝	Am Ecaus Til	5	¾	¾	¾	Jun 22
6	3¼	Am Europ .40g	5	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jun 10
19¾	16¼	Am Export 1e	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	Jun 24
⅝	⅜	Am & For Pow	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jun 24
24½	16¼	AFP$6pf .60k	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	— ¾
28	18⅞	AFP$7pf .70k	2	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	— ¼
2⅝	1½	Am & F P 2pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jun 23
32	25⅜	Am-H SS 1½e	2	25½	25½	25½	Jun 22
31½	21⅜	Am Hide&Lea	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	Jun 22
36	33½	Am HL pf (3)	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	Jun 22
47	36⅞	Am Hm P 2.40	2	47¼	47	47	
2	1⅛	Am Ice	7	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jun 24
31	25	Am Ice pf	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	Jun 22
4	2⅜	Am Internat'l	6	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jun 19
7	6	Am Inv III .80	1	6	6	6	M'y 9
10¼	6¾	Am Locom'tive	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
89½	65	Am Lo pf 3½ck	7	69	67⅞	67⅞	Jun 22
11½	9½	Am M&F .40e	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	Jun 24
5¾	4	Am M & Met	6	5	4⅞	4⅞	Jun 18
23¾	16	Am Metal (1)	2	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅜
½	½	Am Pow & Lt	5	½	½	½	Jun 24
26¼	15⅞	APL.S6pf2⅝k	3	17¼	16⅞	17¼	+ ⅜
22	12½	APL.S5pf2.19k	7	14	14	14	— ⅜
47⅜	33¼	Am R&S .15e	3	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	+ ⅛
12	9½	Am Ro M ½e	3	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
6⅛	4¾	Am Saf R ¼e	4	6	5⅞	5⅞	Jun 23
9	6¾	Am Seat (1g)	1	8½	8½	8½	Jun 24
43	35½	Am Smelt (2)	3	36¼	35⅞	36¼	+ ⅜
147	132½	Am S&R pf 7	2	136¾	136½	136½	— ½
34¼	29	Am Snuff2.20e	2	33½	33¾	33½	Jun 22
20⅞	16⅜	Am Stl Fdr 1e	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ½
12	9⅜	Am Stores ½e	2	10	10	10	
10⅞	7½	Am Stov 1.20	2	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	Jun 22
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	3	16	16	16	— ⅛
97⅛	78¾	Am Sug pf 7	1	86¼	86¼	86¼	+ ¾
21½	17¼	Am Sm Tob 1a	2	19¾	19¼	19¾	Jun 18
134¾	101¼	Am Tel&Tel 9	14	113	112⅛	112⅜	— ¼
49¾	33½	Am Tob 13⅛e	1	41	41	41	Jun 23
50¾	34⅞	Am To B 13⅛e	19	43	42	42	— ⅜
143⅜	120	Am Tob pf (6)	1	129⅜	129⅜	129⅜	Jun 23
5	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
27½	22	Am Viscose 1e	8	25¾	25¾	25¾	+ ¾
116½	108¼	Am Visc pf(5)	4	116	116	116	
3¼	1⅞	Am Water Wks	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
70¼	41¼	Am WW 1pf 6	1	42½	42½	42½	Jun 24
5⅝	3¾	Am Woolen	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jun 22
76⅜	54	Am Wool pf 2k	1	55	55	55	— ½
57⅛	31½	Am Zinc L&S	3	33½	31½	33½	
50	38⅝	Am Z ppf2½k	1	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	Jun 23
28⅝	22⅝	Anacon (1e)	22	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	+ ⅛
17	12⅝	Anchor H .15e	4	15	14⅞	15	Jun 4
10	7⅜	Andes Cop ¼e	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	M'y 20
1¾	1	A P W Paper	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
35	27⅜	Arch-D M 1e	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	Jun 24
111⅛	107⅝	Arm Del pf 7	1	108½	108½	108½	Jun 24
41⅛	23¼	Armour III	6	27⅛	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
67½	51	Arm pr pf4½k	3	53	52	52	Jun 24
66	53	Arm III pf	1	56	55¾	55¾	Apr 25
27	21	Armstr' C ⅓e	1	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	+ ⅛
7¼	5⅞	Arnold C ⅓e	1	6	6	6	— ⅛
4	2⅝	Artloom .15e	1	3½	3½	3½	Jun 22
6¾	4¼	Assd Dry Gds	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
77½	61½	Assd DG1pf 6	10	64	63	64	Jun 24
83	54	As DG2pf5¼k	1	54	54	54	M'y 27
26	20	Associates I 2	1	25½	25½	25½	Jun 19
39	27½	Atch T&SF 2e	13	33⅜	32¾	33⅜	+ ⅜
70	60½	At T&SF pf 5	*3	61	60¾	60¾	—1⅜
26	19¾	Atl Cst L 1g	5	20¼	19⅞	20¼	+ ¼
34	16½	Atl G&WI 3g	4	16¾	16½	16½	Jun 24
45½	33	AG&Wlpf2½e	1	37	37	37	Jun 23
23½	14⅜	Atl Refin .40e	2	15⅞	15¾	15¾	— ⅜
109¼	100	Atl Refin pf 4	1	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	Jun 24
7	6⅜	Atlas Cp ¼e	4	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
50¼	46¾	Atlas Cp pf 3	60	48¼	48¼	48¼	Jun 24
70	43	Atlas Pw 1⅓e	2	45	44½	45	Jun 24
9⅛	6¼	Atlas T'k .30g	1	8	8	8	Jun 23
2⅜	1¼	Austin Nichols	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jun 18
4⅛	2¾	Aviat Cp .10e	6	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛

B

14¾	10	Bald Loco ct	3	10	9⅞	10	
4⅛	2⅜	Balt & Ohio	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	
7½	4½	Balt & Ohio pf	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
9⅞	6⅝	Barber Asphalt	7	9½	9⅛	9½	+ ⅜
6	4½	Barker Br (1g)	1	5	5	5	Jun 10
11½	8⅜	Barnsdall .60	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
18⅛	12¼	Bath Ir Wk 1e	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	
21¼	15½	Bayuk Cig ¾e	1	19	19	19	Jun 24
24⅛	20	Beat Cream 1a	3	22½	22½	22½	Jun 24
104⅛	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr 25
106	102⅝	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	Apr 15
110¾	64	Beech-Nut 4a	1	85	85	85	Jun 24
7⅛	6⅜	Beld-Hem .80	2	7	7	7	Jun 23
16½	9¾	Bell Airc (2g)	4	10⅞	10¾	10¾	— ¼
39⅞	28¼	Bendix Av (2e)	2	29¾	29½	29¾	+ ⅛
14	9⅞	Benf I L .77e	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
52	46½	Ben In pf 2½	1	50¼	50¼	50¼	
24¼	17⅝	Best Co 1.60a	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	Jun 24
66⅞	49½	BethSteel 3e	18	51	50¼	51	+ ½
121	106⅛	Beth Stl pf 7	1	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	— ¼
24	18¾	Bigelow-S 1e	2	24	24	24	Jun 15
19¾	14¾	Black-Dk 1.60	6	15½	15½	15½	Jun 22
7⅞	5⅛	Blaw-Kn .15e	3	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
14½	11¼	Bliss&Lau ¼e	1	11½	11½	11½	
21⅛	13⅛	Boeing Airpl	57	15¾	14¼	15⅝	+ 1⅜
31¾	25	Bohn A&B (2)	1	28½	28½	28½	
17¼	13⅛	Bond Str 1.60	1	14½	14½	14½	Jun 19
20⅝	18⅜	Borden (.60e)	8	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅛
24	19¾	Borg-War .80e	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
21½	15½	Boston&Maine	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
30⅝	25	Bower R B (3)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	Jun 19
18½	15	Brewing C ⅓e	1	15	15	15	M'y 22
9¼	7½	Bridgep't Br 1	6	7½	7½	7½	
19⅛	15¼	Briggs Mfg(2)	1	18	18	18	
29½	26	Briggs&St (3)	1	28	28	28	Jun 15
43	30	Bristol 1.10e	3	37⅛	37	37	Jun 19
1¼	1	Bkly & Q Tran	2	ⅱ	ⅱ	ⅱ	Jun 5
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tran	30	1	2	1	Jun 19
9¾	7	Bkl U Gas ¼e	2	7½	7⅜	7½	Jun 22
35	28⅛	Brown Shoe-(2)	1	29	29	29	Jun 9
14	9⅞	Bruns-Bal ½e	2	12	12	12	Jun 22
8⅞	6⅜	Bucyrus-E .30e	2	6¾	6⅝	6¾	
3⅜	2⅛	Budd Mfg	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
7⅛	6	Budd Wh(⅓e)	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
15¾	11⅓	Buffalo F .45e	1	12	12	12	Jun 6
23	16¼	Bullard Co	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	Jun 24
26	19½	Bulova Wat(2)	1	23	23	23	Jun 23
19¼	14⅞	Burlin M 1.40	4	16½	16⅜	16½	
55½	53	Burling pf 2¾	1	55	55	55	+ ⅜
7¾	6¼	Burr Add .30e	5	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
3½	2⅛	Bush Terminal	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jun 24
6¼	5⅜	Butler Br .60a	2	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
20¾	19⅝	Butler pf 1½	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
3⅞	2⅜	Butler&Zinc	2	2½	2⅜	2⅜	Jun 24
8¾	6½	Byers (AM)	2	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	Jun 24
12¾	10	Byron J'k ⅓e	1	12	12	12	

C

19¾	16½	Calif Pk 1½	2	17¼	17	17	—1⅛
50⅞	16½	Calif P pf 2½	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	Apr 14
1¼	⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	1	½	½	½	Jun 24
7⅛	5¾	Cal & Hecla 1	4	5⅞	5¾	5¾	Jun 24
15½	11⅞	Campb Wy ⅓e	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Jun 17
12½	9⅛	Canada Dr .60	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	Jun 24
47⅛	33⅞	Canadian Pac	10	4	3⅞	4	
37½	29⅝	Cannon Mills 2	2	30	30	30	— ½
23⅛	13¼	Capital Ad A	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	Jun 22
27¾	23	Carpen S 1⅓e	1	23	23	23	Jun 20
3	2¼	Carrier-G .10e	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
70¾	54¾	Case (JI)(7g)	1	66	66	66	
42	30	Caterpil Tr 2	3	34½	34¼	34¼	— ¼
21¼	15	Celanese 1e	2	18	18	18	— ½
8¼	6½	Celotex (1)	1	7	7	7	
23⅝	16	Cent Agu 1¾e	7	18	18	18	Jun 24
2¼	1½	Cent Foundry	5	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	Jun 23
3⅜	1⅜	Cent RR NJ	1	2	2	2	M'y 21
18	12	Cen Violetta 1e	1	12	12	12	Jun 19
3¼	2	Century Rib M	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ½
313¼	27	Cerro de P (4)	2	29	29	29	
2½	1¾	Cert-teed Prod	1	2	2	2	+ ⅛
19	16	Chain Belt ¾e	3	16⅛	16	16	Jun 22
17	14½	Champ Pa ¾e	1	14½	14½	14½	Jun 18
7½	5½	Checker Cab	1	6½	6½	6½	Jun 9
36¾	27½	Ches & Ohio 3	9	30	29⅝	29¾	— ¼
98	89	Ches & O pf 4	1	93½	93½	93½	+ 3½
4	2¾	Ches Corp	4	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	Jun 22
1⅝	⅝	Chi & E III	2	¾	¾	¾	Jun 22
5	2¾	Chi&E III A	2	3	3	3	
2¾	1⅜	Chi Gr West	12	1¾	1¾	1⅝	+ ¼
13½	8¾	Chi Gr W pf	32	11	9⅝	10⅜	+ 1¼
5¼	4⅛	Chi Mail ¼g	1	5	5	5	Jun 19
17½	12⅛	Chi Pn T 1½e	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
39¾	33	Chi PT cv pf 3	1	35	35	35	Jun 17
52	49	CPT pr pf 2½	1	49	49	49	Jun 22
⅜	⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	2	⅛	⅜	⅛	Jun 8
⅝	⅛	CRI & P 6pf	2	¼	¾	¼	Jun 24
¾	¼	CRI & P 7pf	1	½	½	½	Jun 22
11¾	8¾	Chi Yel Cab 1	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
13¾	11½	Chickasha (1)	1	12½	12½	12½	Jun 5
2¼	1⅛	Childs Co	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jun 22
62⅞	43⅞	Chrysler (.30g)	2	63½	63½	63½	Jun 16
10½	9	City I&F 1.20	2	10⅛	9⅞	10	Jun 19
3	2⅛	City Stores	6	2⅝	2½	2½	Jun 19
34½	29⅜	Clark Eq 1⅓e	3	29⅛	28	28	—1⅜
29	22	Cleve G B ⅓e	1	24	24	24	
44	32¼	Climax 1.20a	1	34½	34½	34½	— ½
36½	25⅜	Cluett P 1¼e	4	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	— ¼
79¾	56½	Coca Cola 1⅓e	5	75	74¼	74¼	—1
63½	55½	Coca Cola A 3	1	58¾	58¾	58¾	Jun 16
14⅛	11½	Colgate-P ⅓e	5	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
105½	97¼	Colg-P pf 4¼	3	101	101	101	Jun 15
14¼	10⅝	Collins & A	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Jun 23
18⅛	13½	Col Fuel&I 1a	4	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	Jun 23
13⅝	8½	Col Br A .60e	5	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
13½	8¾	Col Br B .60e	5	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
1¾	1⅛	Col G&E .10g	18	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
54	32¼	Col G&E pfA 6	4	34½	34½	34½	— ½
7¾	5½	Columbia Pict	4	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
29½	24	Colum Ppf23¼	2	29	28½	28½	— ½
72	51	Colum Carb 2e	11	66	65½	65½	Jun 24
22⅛	16⅛	Coml Credit 3	9	20	19½	19½	— ½
101	91½	Coml C pf 4¼	1	101	101	101	Jun 24
27⅜	20¼	Coml Inv Tr 3	5	25⅞	25½	25½	— ½
103½	100¼	Com Tcvpf 4¼	1	102¾	102¾	102¾	Jun 6
9¾	7¼	Coml Solv .30e	2	8¼	8	8¼	+ ¼
ⅱ	⅞	Com'th&South	50	⅞	⅞	⅞	
44½	23½	Com & Sou pf	3	24⅜	24¼	24⅜	
23¾	17⅜	Com Ed 1¼e	6	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
3⅜	1⅞	Conde N .40e	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jun 12
16½	12½	Congoleum-N 1	2	14¼	14⅛	14¼	— ⅜
21½	15	Consol Airc 1e	18	16⅜	16	16⅜	+ ¼
11¾	9⅞	Cons Cig 1½g	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Jun 19
7⅜	4½	Cons Cop .10e	6	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
14	11⅜	Cons Ed(1.60)	9	13	12⅞	13	+ ¼
94	78	Cons Ed pf (5)	*4	88	87½	87½	— ¾
⅞	⅜	Cons Film Ind	1	½	½	½	Jun 10
9	7	Cons F pf ½k	2	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
2⅛	1½	Cons Laundries	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jun 24
6½	4⅝	Consol Oil ½	33	5⅛	5	5	
8¼	5⅝	Cons RR Cu pf	1	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
6½	4⅜	Consol'n Coal	3	5½	5½	5½	Jun 24
31⅞	22	Consol'n-C pf	3	29	29	29	Jun 24
96¼	82	Con Pw pf 4½	1	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	Jun 15
13½	12	Container ½e	8	12	12	12	
3¼	2⅛	Cont Baking	6	2⅝	2½	2½	Jun 23
103½	75½	Cont Bk pf (8)	1	93¼	93¼	93¼	
27¼	21⅛	Cont Can(3½e)	3	24⅜	24¼	24⅜	Jun 24
8¼	6¾	Cont D F ⅜e	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
42	30¾	Cont Ins 1.60a	3	37	36¾	37	— ⅝
3¾	2¾	Cont Mot ¼e	7	3	3	3	
24	17	Cont O Del (1)	10	21¼	20½	20½	— ½
19⅞	15½	Cont Steel ½e	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
12½	8⅝	Cop'weld S .80	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Jun 24
51½	45	Cop'w pf 2½	1	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	Jun 23
55¾	42½	Corn Prods (3)	5	49	48¾	49	+ ½
3⅝	2½	Coty Inc .15e	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jun 17
⅝	ⅱ	Coty Internat'l	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jun 22
14	10¾	Crane Co (1g)	2	11¼	11⅛	11¼	
14⅞	12½	Cr of Wh 1.60	1	14	14	14	Jun 24
8	5¾	Crosley (.30g)	2	6½	6½	6½	Jun 16
19½	14¾	Crown C&S¾e	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	Jun 22
41	32	Crown Cpf 2¼	1	36½	36½	36½	Jun 9
11⅞	10	Crown Zel (1)	4	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
36	23¾	Crucible Stl 1g	5	25	24⅜	25	+ ⅜
79¼	64½	Crucible pf (5)	2	63	63	63	—2¼
9	5⅛	Cub-Am S ¼e	6	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
83	74½	Cub-AS pf 5½	11	81½	81½	81½	Jun 22
13¼	8¾

Commerce and Finance

House Committee Finishes With $6,000,000,000 Tax Bill

Business and Industry

Roads Praised For Setting Up Safety Records

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 25—America's railroads chalked up high safety records for 1941 in the face of the addition of 113,000 employees and big increases in freight and passenger traffic, it was revealed here today with the award of the E. H. Harriman Memorial Medals to six Class I steam railroads and the Pullman Company for outstanding accident prevention during 1941.

Presentation was made by Judge R. V. Fletcher of Washington, D. C., vice-president of the Association of American Railroads, at the twenty second annual award luncheon held under the auspices of the American Museum of Safety at the Yale Club.

Union Pacific Awarded

The Eastern District of the Union Pacific Railroad won the gold medal, having recorded the lowest "total weighted casualty rate" of any road in its group. According to the award committee, the Union Pacific had on Jan. 1, 1942, "accumulated 5,762,000 passenger miles without a passenger fatality in a train or train-service accident."

Honorable mention went to the New York Central System and, in the same group, a special certificate of commendation was awarded the Pullman Company for its record of safe transportation over a period of five years. The New York Central won the Harriman Gold Medal in 1937 and has won special awards on several occasions, the first as early as 1914.

The Duluth, Missabe and Iron Range Railway won the silver medal, with honorable mention going to the Colorado and Southern Railway Company and the Western Maryland Railway Company.

The bronze medal was won by the Monongahela Railway.

The accomplishments of the railroads "through thick and thin, feast and famine, boom and depression, war and peace," were stressed by Dr. Donald B. Armstrong, President of the American Museum of Safety and vice-president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, who presided at the luncheon.

"These accomplishments," he said, "reflect among other things a high degree of co-operation on the part of management, labor, the public authorities and the voluntary educational agencies—a joint effort characteristic of American methods and of mutual benefit to all participants as well as to the public.

Roads Doing Good Job

"Now in this national and world crisis, our railroads are making an astonishing response to a terrific burden and are doing all this with a minimum of accidents, little loss of time, a low mortality rate and the fullest conservation of human resources in the war effort—in itself a high patriotic service."

David B. Robertson, President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen and guest speaker, declared that safety campaigns on the railroads had resulted in "a better understanding of the entire field of railroad problems and a realization that men and management were working for the same railroad, each with equal pride in the task."

"This closer co-operation has been reflected particularly in the improved safety record," he said. "Following the decade 1929-39, passengers killed diminished 60 per cent and employee fatalities were reduced 51 per cent. On a cumulative basis, the Interstate Commerce Commission records show there were 6,443 employee lives saved and 967,171 injuries prevented during the period 1925-41, as compared with the base rate for the operating year 1923."

While Mr. Robertson advocated a nation-wide educational program to assist the railroads in combating the trespassing menace, Judge Fletcher called attention to the seriousness of the highway grade-crossing problem and said such accidents, where heavily loaded and fast-moving trucks were involved, "may have consequences as serious as the loss in battle of a fighting airplane."

"We are certainly playing Hitler's game when we allow such things to happen," he declared.

Stressing the need for continued vigilance to maintain high railroad safety standards in the midst of increased wartime transportation, the award committee disclosed that there had been a 30 per cent increase in ton-miles of freight and a 40 per cent rise in passenger miles traveled during the first quarter of 1942.

Use of Footwear Limited in Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Consumer rationing in Great Britain has limited consumption for leather footwear and other apparel to about 50 per cent of the prewar figure but coupon allotments call for more goods than are being produced, according to the Department of Commerce.

This situation promises to become more strained since an additional 25 per cent decrease in rations was made effective June 1.

Manufacturers', deliveries of leather footwear to the home market were restricted between Dec. 1 and March 31 to approximately 80 per cent by value of their 1940 supplies. Between April 1 and May 31 manufacturers were only permitted to supply footwear approximating 50 per cent by value of pre-war deliveries, or about 60,000,000 pairs annually.

To Head IBA

Daguerre

Jay N. Whipple

IBA Nominates Jay N. Whipple For President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — The Investment Bankers Association of America has nominated for the presidency Jay N. Whipple, partner of Bacon, Whipple & Co., Chicago investment securities firm, it was disclosed by John S. Fleek of Hayden, Miller and Company, Cleveland, president of the association. The annual convention will be held in October.

Mr. Whipple is at present a vice-president of the association and has been a member of the Board of Governors since 1938. He has been in the securities business in Chicago since 1919, having started with the former Chicago Savings Bank and Trust Company, later the Chicago Trust Company, which he left in 1926 to form his present firm. His organization is an underwriting and distributing house and also has memberships on the New York and Chicago stock exchanges.

Vice-presidential nominees on the regular ticket are as follows: Arthur C. Allyn, A. C. Allyn and Company, Inc. Chicago, Albert T. Armitage, Coffin & Burr Incorporated, Boston, John Clifford Folger, Folger, Nolan & Co., Inc., Washington, Albert H. Gordon, Kidder, Peabody & Co., New York, Edward Hopkinson, Jr., Drexel & Co., Philadelphia.

Nomination is considered tantamount to election, since the selections of the Board of Governors have always been approved by the convention.

New governors of the association, already elected by their respective groups, but who will take office at the close of the convention along with the new president and vice presidents, are as follows:

California: Arnold Grunigen, Jr., Weeden & Co., San Francisco; A. E. Ponting Blyth & Co., Inc., San Francisco; Harry B. Wyeth, Jr., Wyeth & Co., Los Angeles.
Central States: John E. Blunt 3d, Lee Higginson Corporation, Chicago; William H. Brand, Wisconsin Company, Milwaukee; Pat G. Morris, Northern Trust Company, Chicago.
Eastern Pennsylvania: T. Johnson Ward, Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane, Philadelphia.
Michigan: Philip K. Watson, Campbell, McCarty & Co., Inc., Detroit.
Minnesota: Elmer L. Williams, Allison-Williams Company, Minneapolis.
New England: William Bayne, Arthur Perry & Co., Inc., Boston; Joseph T. Walker, Jr., Hornblower & Weeks, Boston.
New York: Fairman R. Dick, Dick & Merle-Smith, New York; John D. Harrison, Lazard Freres & Co., New York; Augustus W. Phelps, Phelps, Fenn & Co., New York; Percy M. Stewart, Kuhn, Loeb & Co. New York.
Northern Ohio: Maynard H. Murch, Maynard H. Murch & Co., Cleveland.
Ohio Valley: Stanley G. McKie, The Weil, Roth & Irving Company, Cincinnati.
Southeastern: William J. Price 3d, Alex. Brown & Sons, Baltimore.
Southern: Hagood Clarke, Johnson, Lane, Space & Co., Inc., Atlanta.
Southwestern: Felix D. Farrell, City National Bank and Trust Company, Kansas City.

Britain to Purchase 20,000 Tons Dehydrated Butter From New Zealand

CHICAGO (AP) — Dehydrated butter is being produced in New Zealand, trade circles learned, and the British Government has contracted to purchase up to 20,000 tons this season and next.

The information was contained in the June issue of the Dairy News Letter of the Canadian Department of Agriculture. It caused much interest in trade circles because, as far as is known, no similar development has taken place in this country.

The nearest approach to dehydrated butter in America is the so-called "Carter's spread" developed by the Army quartermaster depot. In this process, fat is injected into butter to keep it from melting at high temperatures.

Butter has not occupied a large place in the lend-lease picture because of shipping difficulties, including space and refrigeration, although some butter recently was sent to Russia. Trade circles believed it was stored below water level and covered with a brine solution to keep it refrigerated. They said they had no word concerning the condition of this butter upon arrival.

Dehydrated butter as developed in New Zealand may be shipped without refrigeration.

According to the Dairy News Letter, only pure, unsalted whey butter is used for dehydrating, although experiments are being carried on with creamery butter.

"The butter is melted over a jet of steam," the Dairy News Letter said, "and the melted fat and condensed steam are run into a cylinder which automatically separates the water that settled by gravity from the butter-fat-water solution."

After several other steps, the material is subjected to a special technique of cooling, filled into sterile cans and sealed.

The Dairy News Letter said the product could be used in its dry state by pastry cooks and ice cream manufacturers. Conversion back into butter is achieved by adding salt and water.

Arizona Grapefruit Juice Canneries on Three Shifts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Salt River Valley grapefruit juice canneries are working three shifts, trying to get as much fruit as possible into tin before summer's heat robs the juice of its flavor.

Indications are that they will put up over 600,000 cases before the end of July, by which time the weather will almost certainly put a period to operations. They are allotted cans for 125 per cent of their 1940-41 pack, which comes to 404,000 cases. In addition the U. S. Army is taking all the juice the canneries can supply, and that business is expected to reach 200,000 cases

Wholesale price on the Pacific Coast for a case of 24 No. 2 cans, or equivalent, is now $2.10. The Army pays $2 f. o. b. shipping point. Therefore this season's record-breaking Arizona juice pack will gross around $1,250,000.

Housewares Show Cancelled

NEW YORK—The annual Housewares Show, which was to have been held in Atlantic City during the week of July 12, has been called off at the request of the Office of Defense Transportation, according to an announcement by Maurice E. Horn, president of the New York Housewares Manufacturers Association.

Postwar Aid For Europe Called Vital

BUFFALO, N. Y. June 25 (AP)—The United States must furnish the money to reconstruct Europe and Asia after the war, believes J. Anton de Haas, Professor of International Relations at Harvard University.

Mr. de Haas told the 37th conference of the Municipal Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada at its annual dinner last night, "Europe and Asia will find it difficult if not impossible to return to production if outside assistance is not given."

U. S. Must Help

Warning that the United States "cannot afford the risks that would be involved in a period of protracted economic stagnation," Mr. de Haas predicted "we shall be the only country in a financial position to assist other countries and we shall give that assistance."

Government spending and Government direction of industry and finance will continue, he added, until private industry "will be able to take over the responsibility of financing itself."

Grave problems of inter-governmental relations have been created by the development of overlapping taxes in the United States, Harold M. Groves, special assistant to the Secretary of the U. S. Treasury, told the conference, declaring that all of the major sources of federal revenue—income, death, tobacco, liquor, gasoline, and motor vehicle use taxes—are duplicated by the states.

"The problem is complicated by the fact that our modern life has become highly interdependent," Mr. Groves asserted. "So much trade, communication, and travel go on over state boundary lines that some degree of uniformity in state legislation becomes highly important."

Mr. Groves, member of a committee appointed by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau to study intergovernmental tax relationships, said tax revenues "in our modern era" tend to gravitate to central governments while "major responsibilities for services remain with the underlying governments."

Methods of Solution

"This," he pointed out, "creates a gap to bridge. Among the bridges which we have developed are shared taxes and grants in aid. In approaching a solution to this problem, co-operation and coordination, rather than coercion and subordination, should be the watchwords. Solutions of the problem are likely to be found not in a single grand plan of co-ordination but in adapting the remedy to each tax and expenditure."

The conference, in its closing business session, opposed the extension of federal social security legislation to state and local government employees, declaring "it would seriously disrupt, confuse and interfere with personnel and budgetary policies."

The Association's annual "Louisville award" "for "outstanding services rendered during the past year by a public finance official" was bestowed upon Joseph M. Cunningham, First Deputy Comptroller of New York City. The award was made possible by a gift from the City of Louisville, Ky.

John R. Lindsay, Director of Finance in Louisville, was elected president and David V. Addy, Detroit Budget Director, was named vice-president. New members elected to the executive committee were M. P. Jones, Commissioner of Finance, Topeka, Kan.; A. E. Fuller, Director of Finance, Miami, Fla., and L. V. McCardle, City Treasurer, Los Angeles.

Positive, Factual Policy Urged For Business Public Relations

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—From where this leg-reporter sits, occasionally, it looks as though the best thing that has happened in American business public relations since Pearl Harbor was the junket of newspapermen organized by the National Association of Manufacturers to go around and gape at the thunderous miles of assembly lines, machine shops, mills and furnaces with which American industry is meeting the Axis threat. The boys were simply told to look over the works and write home whatever they felt like (provided they didn't tell anything that might help the enemy or had not already appeared in the technical journals).

And as a lucky break for American business, no official postscript or shirt-tail moral was attached to the stories by NAM about the value of free enterprise, the American way of doing things, private initiative, and other capitalist cliches.

The result was miles of enthusiastic copy. And no wonder. No live man can go through a modern factory without feeling slightly humbled, awed and impressed, beyond the point of joking it off, and glad he belongs to the unique species of life which is distinguished by the possession of the juxtaposed thumb that makes tool-using possible.

Positive Attitude Needed

But if the NAM wisely refrained from drawing any moral, this correspondent cannot resist the temptation to draw one. It concerns the reasons why this was such a successful public relations job. Financial writers rush in where corporation officers fear to tread, and so there follow a few suggestions from a newswriter's viewpoint of how American business might mend its public relations.

The first rule of public relations should be positive and not negative. It is the same as the first rule in selling—"don't criticize our competitors, just praise our own products." If business has a good story, let it tell it, or better still, demonstrate it—and stop there. There is no room in business public relations for economic theory or for running down labor, the New Deal, the modern trend in politics, the fiscal deficit, or anything else.

Business is in a political spot and has to talk fast, and the story must be about itself and its job. This is what the NAM did with its tour. This is what the astute Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce does for the airplane manufacturers and the Air Transport Association is preparing to do for its members. The machine tool people have partly got around to it.

Far from such talk coming out as tiresome boasting, it carries conviction and sustains interest. As the ladies say, a man's talk is always interesting if he is talking about something he is keenly interested in, like his job. It is the experience of this correspondent that the best man to see on any business story is the man who is so enthusiastic about his job, his company, or his line of business, that he can and will talk about it rapidly and indefinitely. Such a man, in fact, is worth two public relations men unless the public relations man himself grew up in the industry or has learned to love it and roll its technical details and jargon over his tongue like a sweet morsel. The next best kind of a public relations man is one who knows everybody in the firm and can arrange for the newspaperman to see the executive who will talk most freely and enthusiastically on the particular story the reporter wants to get.

Business Dogmatism Tiresome

There is far too much in current business public relations of criticising the political powers that be. It is defensive, unimpressive, weak and beside the point. It seems to reflect a persecution complex and a hair-shirt mood. It is tiresome, if not annoying. The newspaperman is not impressed, and obviously the public is not.

Nobody loves a critic except when he is both glib and amusing—and business men in their public statements are usually neither. To paraphrase the old statement—boast, and the world goes with you; deplore, and you deplore alone. The sixth and seventh chapters of Matthew have a number of pertinent remarks on the subject.

Worst of all is for business to take the self-deluded attitude that what it doesn't like is part and parcel of a general attack on business beginning with Karl Marx and developing under the New Deal into a general attack by land, sea, and air with a concerted plan and a definite destructive goal. This is the bane of businessmen's speeches when they get together in convention, and has neither inspiration, romance, interest, nor even news-value. It persuades only those already persuaded, and leaves the rest of the world cold.

As an example, the following is a direct quote from the first words of a recent speech made by a nationally known president of a nationally known corporation before a nationally known business organization.

"The American people are today called upon to make an all-important choice. The World War and a declared national emergency confront them with the necessity of selecting between two alternatives. One alternative is totalitarianism, which means Government domination of our economic life. The other is democracy, which signifies competitive enterprise. Which shall we have? Which shall be our future way of life?"

This is a carefully worded attack on the Administration. True or not, the public wouldn't believe the key remark in it—" . . . democracy . . . signifies competitive enterprise" without more demonstration. It appeals only to the true-believers in the capitalist system. As a means of winning friends and influencing people for the benefit of industrial risk-takers it is as outmoded as the Model T Ford—if it ever did work. In ordinary relations between business and the press, the publicity or public relations man sees to it that men with such dogmatic views do not see the press, or they would do so if such men didn't take care of the matter themselves by making themselves unapproachable to the working press.

And this brings up the second rule of good public relations. Business should cultivate the press. It is twice as easy for a newspaperman to see the average Senator, Congressman, or Washington bureau head as to see the average business man. There are plenty of corporation presidents who are not too busy or too important to sit down with a news-writer now and then, and even call him by his first name, and give him a part off-the-record, part on-the-record picture of how he views the problems and achievements of his own company or industry. Many a story comes out, as a result of one or two or three of such interviews, headed "It is said . . . " or "Leading men in (such-and-such) an industry feel that . . . " which is more authoritative than it sounds.

But there are plenty of business executives who keep away from the press. It is not always quite clear to the inquiring newsman whether the aloofness is due to disdain or fear; that is, whether the businessman feels he is too good for the newspaperman or not good enough—whether he feels he is too busy, or whether he is just plain scared. Bank presidents, for instance, the grape-vine says, often feel like ducking under a table when a reporter gets within ear-shot, or try to sidetrack him with talk about the political weather and other non-banking subjects.

Public Wants Facts

Hardest to deal with are the firms with such a regimented policy that public relations are restricted to a single channel and down that channel flow nothing but cautious official releases. Executives are forbidden to talk to the press. To get that company's side of the story—if he is that interested—the reporter must acquire a pipe-line into some executive's office who is too headstrong or just plain human to be muzzled, and who has more confidence in both the press and the company's case than his own superiors.

There is one more point on which business public relations can be improved—and for that matter government public relations too. It is on the matter of under-estimating the public intelligence, and it applies to press releases, paid advertisements, and businessmen's speeches. There is a strong tendency on the part of both businessmen and the Government to feel that what the public needs is not explanation of a complex situation, but a good sermon, served up with a devil in the center sauced with plenty of indignation. There is plenty of spontaneous indignation in the world without such artificial additions, and an ounce of explanation of a complex situation is worth a pound of pep-talk.

Every business worth engaging in is full of complications and technicalities, and it seems easier to sermonize about it than to explain what the company is doing and why. But people like to learn the what and the why. It may be that the fashions in prettyfied advertising copy have mis-led a good many businesses in their public relations policy. But business public relations needs to swing back to man's talk, not of how nice the product is, but of how it is made, and why, and within the framework of what difficulties, technical or economic or political. After all, what business now needs is voters, not buyers. And while the ladies determine most of the buying, the men seem to determine most of the voting.

Near-Carload Steel Sales Viewed Evasion of Law

WASHINGTON (AP)—The selling of iron and steel products in quantities just under carload weight, with the intent of getting the higher prices permitted for less-than-carload shipments, Price Administrator Leon Henderson said "is an evasion of the law."

The iron and steel products price order fixes 40,000 pounds as a minimum carload shipment, Mr. Henderson said, and some sellers have notified prospective purchasers that they would not accept 40,000 pound orders. The obvious intent, Mr. Henderson said, was to "force the buyer to split a 40,000-pound requirement into quantities commanding a higher price."

Sugar Beet Trade Grows

WASHINGTON—Although the sugar beet industry in this country is relatively new, it has become one of vital importance. In 1900, only three per cent of United States sugar needs, or 90,000 tons, was filled by beet sugar. When in 1917 the United States entered World War I, the annual production of beet sugar was approximately 850,000 tons. In the intervening years production has more than doubled, reaching a peak of 1,890,000 tons in 1940.

$6 Billion Tax Bill Now Ready For Congress

WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP)—Taxes estimated to raise $5,924,000,000 from corporations, individuals, and steeply-increased levies on such common luxuries as cigarettes were tentatively recommended to Congress today by the House Ways and Means Committee.

Just a fraction over two-thirds of the $8,700,000,000 which Secretary Morgenthau said was "the least" that Congress should provide, the new taxes would offset only a small part of the vast war expenditures voted since Pearl Harbor and still would leave the Treasury the task of borrowing at least $39,000,000,000 in the fiscal year that begins July 1.

Corporate Postwar Credit

The committee built its measure round a $5,000,000,000 in increases to be paid starting next year by corporations and individual income taxpayers.

About $2,291,000,000 of that total would come from corporation excess profits rates which have been raised from the current 60 per cent maximum to a flat 94 per cent rate, and from business normal and surtaxes which have been boosted from 31 to 40 per cent.

But, on the theory that such high excess profits rates might drive many a corporation to the wall or deprive it of enough reserves to carry it through later slack business periods, the committee approved a modification of the British plan of postwar credits.

That program contemplates periodic issuance of bonds to corporations equal to 14 per cent of the excess profits which would be subject to the 94 per cent rate. They would mature in three annual installments beginning with the second year after the war and would provide a cushion for post-war rehabilitation.

But, since new Federal financing would be required to redeem these securities, some members took the position that the total of the bill should be reduced by the amount of the estimated rebates based on this year's prospective corporate taxes.

Treasury experts reckoned that these post-war refunds would amount this year to $876,700,000, thus reducing the long-range yield of the current bill to $5,047,300,000.

Boost Normal Tax Rate

From individuals, the committee proposed to take another $2,730,000,000 in a manner which would double the March 15 tax bills of the low and middle income groups.

The members agreed first, to raise the normal tax rate from the present 4 to 6 per cent. Then they boosted the minimum surtax rate, applicable to the first $2,000 of net income from 6 to 12 per cent.

In addition, the committee voted to lower the personal exemption of a single person from $750 to $500 and of married couples from $1,500 to $1,200, but retained the present $400 credit for each dependent.

Treasury's Estimate of Tax Revenue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Estimated revenue effect of the tax changes adopted by the House Ways and Means Committee is set forth by the Treasury as follows, with the increases over the yield of the present law marked + and the decreases marked —:

Income and excess profits taxes:	
Corporation income	+$60,600,000
Excess profits	+2,288,900,000
Declared value excess profits tax	—58,500,000
Total corporation income and excess profits taxes	+$2,291,000,000
Individual income tax	+2,730,000,000
Total income and excess profits taxes	+$5,021,000,000
Miscellaneous internal revenue:	
Capital stock tax	—$51,500,000
Estate tax	—14,800,000
Gift tax	+7,700,000
Total	—$58,600,000
Liquor taxes:	
Distilled spirits†	+266,100,000
Fermented malt liquors†	+61,800,000
Wines†	+61,800,000
Total liquor taxes	+339,500,000
Tobacco taxes:	
Cigarettes (small)†	+51,400,000
Tobacco, smoking	+11,800,000
Cigars (large)	+15,800,000
Cigarette papers and tubes	+7,800,000
Total tobacco taxes	+86,800,000
Manufacturers' excise taxes:	
Lubricating oil	+$13,800,000
Photographic apparatus	+10,600,000
Rubber articles	8,900,000
Electric signs	—100,000
Washing machines	—100,000
Optical equipment	—300,000
Total manufacturers' excise taxes	$15,000,000
Miscellaneous taxes:	
Telephone, telegraph, radio and cable facilities, leased wires, etc.	+$26,800,000
Telephone bill	+36,800,000
Transportation of persons	+33,900,000
Coin-operated amusement and gaming devices	+4,400,000
Freight and express	+292,000,000
Pari-mutuel wagers	+23,600,000
Total miscellaneous taxes	+$417,500,000
Total miscellaneous internal revenue	+$800,200,000
Total internal revenue	+$5,821,200,000
Miscellaneous revenues and receipts (postal surplus)	+$102,800,000
Gross revenue effect	+$5,924,000,000
Less portion of corporation excess profits tax refunded in non-interest bearing bonds	—876,700,000
Net revenue effect	+5,047,300,000

† Excluding the revenue effect of floor stocks taxes which, if enacted, are estimated to yield in the first year only: Distilled spirits, $90.0 millions; fermented malt liquors, $2.0 millions; wines, $2.3 millions; cigarettes (small) $5.8 millions.

Note: All estimates show full year effect, assuming all proposed changes were fully reflected in revenue for an entire year. Estimates of income and excess profits taxes and the gift tax are at levels of income estimated for calendar year, 1942. All other estimates are

WASHINGTON (AP) — Here is the way a corporation with $1,000,000 of invested capital and a $200,000 net income would compute its taxes under the bill approved by the ways and means committee:

Net income—$200,000.
Specific exemption—$10,000.
Exemption on 8 per cent of invested capital—$80,000.
Total credit—$90,000.
"Excess profits"—$110,000.
94 per cent tax on $110,000—$103,400.
Normal tax and surtax, totalling 40 per cent, on $90,000 income not subject to excess profits taxes—$36,000.
Total taxes—$139,400.
Postwar credit of 14 per cent of excess profits base—$15,400.

Insurance Director

Photo-Crafters

Evan Randolph

Elected a director of the Provident Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Philadelphia to complete the unexpired term of the late Joseph Wayne, Jr. Mr. Randolph is president and director of the Philadelphia National Bank, a director of the Brewster Aeronautical Corp. and Midvale Co. He is a graduate of Harvard University.

Furniture Makers Plan Conversion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The first concrete and full-scale program for converting Chicago's furniture manufacturing industry to war production was adopted at a meeting of the Chicago Furniture Manufacturers' Association held here recently. Acting on advice from the War Production Board, the group unanimously approved the immediate formation of a pool of between 10 and 15 furniture manufacturers who are to be prime contractors for handling war orders, with the rest of the manufacturers serving as subcontractors out of this pool.

This method was devised because the WPB stated that the Chicago furniture industry—by far the country's largest in one compact geographical area—is too big for all to become members of one pool. All bidding and allocation of contracts for the pool, termed the "Chicago War Wood Industries Committee," will be cleared through the office of the association's executive director, A. D. Gorrell, with quarters at 7 South Dearborn Street.

To Handle Wood Contracts

Such technical advisers as may be needed will be employed, as it is the group's intention to handle any type of war contract requiring wood. Organization of the pool's details will be worked out with Charles Frey, Office of Production Management, Division of Contract Distribution, WPB's Chicago office, after which names of the prime contractors will be released.

With results of a survey of their membership, conducted for the especial purpose of showing the industry's facilities, a group of executives who had gone to Washington reported to the association's meeting that the War Production Board strongly desired the manufacturers to take this pooling step. This group included Adam Vignola, of Alonzi Furniture Co., chairman of the war conversion committee; R. J. Silverman of Great Northern Chair Co.; Harry Bergman of Butler Specialty Co.; Leo Karpen of S. Karpen & Bros.; Floyd L. Bateman, chairman of the board, and A. D. Gorrell, executive director of the Chicago Furniture Manufacturers' Association.

Report of Survey

In addition to the above, the full committee includes Walter Kramer of Pullman Couch Co.; Carl Bauer of Doetsch & Bauer Co.; Martin Hanson of Louis Hanson Co.; A. L. Johnson of Johnson Chair Co.; A. H. Stringe of Commercial Furniture Co., and E. A. Clementsen of Anton Clementsen Co.

Particulars of the survey made for the WPB, covering approximately half of the equipment and personnel in this area, have just been revealed. It reports that 61 of the members' factories have a total floor area of 4,235,933 square feet, with 851,252 square feet of adjacent vacant land available. These factories have efficient and experienced personnel, totaling 7,657 production employees, 80 patternmakers, 643 cabinetmakers, and 757 in the executive and supervisory forces. Twenty-three of the factories have private railway siding with a 168-car capacity.

Close to 8,000 pieces of machinery are included in the facilities, among them being boring, carving, planer and banding machines and forms, shapers, routers, sanders, many types of saws, sewing machines and veneer equipment.

Daily Crude Oil Output Expands

TULSA, Okla. (AP)—Daily crude oil production in the United States increased 1,250 barrels to 3,743,060 for the week ended June 20, the Oil and Gas Journal said.

California production was 1,750 to 672,250; Illinois, 2,845 to 279,735; Kansas, 100 to 279,850; Oklahoma, 1,950 to 377,600; Texas, 14,200 to 1,280,700, and East Texas, 150 to 362,750.

Michigan declined 4,600 to 65,200; Eastern fields, 8,350 to 98,400; Louisiana, 795 to 307,855; and the Rocky Mountain states, 1,645 to 122,995.

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Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

OPA Offers Option on Top Fabrics Price

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The Office of Price Administration has laid down an optional method by which jobbers may determine maximum prices on woolen or worsted fabrics sold for civilian apparel use.

The amendment to the woolen and worsted price ceiling applies only to jobbers who dealt in the same fabric during October and November. It provides they may use as their ceiling the highest price at which the ysol dthe fabric in thosemonths so long as this price is not higher than the replacement cost of the fabric plus the permitted percentage markup.

For other sellers the percentage markups over th emanufacturer's invoice price set by the price regulation originally must be used.

OPA said the present markup in many cases would establish a ceiling price lower than the prices at which the same fabrics sold in the fall of 1941.

OPA, in an amendment to the price order on new bags, also adjusted the markups which wholesalers, jobbers, and retailers of new bags made from cotton and burlap may charge.

The amendment does not cover manufacturers' prices. It provides that persons purchasing bags for resale may add to the "delivered cost" a margin equivalent to the highest markup, in cents per bag, charged during the month of March, 1942.

Originally the price order specified a uniform markup of 3 per cent to eb added to the manufac-

In a third price ruling, OPA turer's maximum prize.

trial paper and coverted paper notified manufacturers of industproducts—such as waxed paper paper cups, envelopes, tags and book matches—tnat they may not add increased freight cohts to their ceiling prices, in spite of the six per cent increase in freight rates which took place in March, 1942.

House Committee Favors Regrouping Fed. Reserve Banks

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House Banking Committee has unanimously approved a bill to amend the Federal Reserve Act by providing, among other things, for a regrouping of Federal Reserve banks for the purpose of electing their five representatives on the federal open market committee.

The regrouping plan provides that a representative of the New York bank be a member of the committee at all times. The other four would come from the Boston-Philadelphia-Richmond banks, the Cleveland-Chicago banks, the Atlanta-Dallas-St. Louis banks, and the Minneapolis-Kansas City-San Francisco banks. Under present law, the Boston-New York banks jointly elect a representative, the effect being that Boston has had none.

The legislation also authorizes the board of governors of the Federal Reserve System to change the reserve requirements of member banks in central reserve cities without necessarily changing the requirements of banks in other cities. Existing law prohibits a change unless it is made applicable to all member banks.

A third proposed change would repeal a provision of existing law prohibiting member banks from making new loans or paying dividends while their reserves are deficient, retaining in the law, however, the power of the board of governors to prescribe penalties for reserve deficiencies.

G. C. Murphy Co. Plans New Issue

McKEESPORT, Pa. (AP)—Stockholders of the G. C. Murphy Company at a special session approved the issuance of $9,000,000 in 4¾ per cent preferred stock to replace the outstanding $4,000,000 of 5 per cent preferred stock and for other general purposes not disclosed.

The old issue is callable at $107.50 a share. It has been quoted recently around $106.

E. M. Mack, chairman of the board, said he expected the registration statement to become effective June 27, on which date the new issue will be offered to the public. The concern operates a chain of five and ten cent stores.

London Stock Market Is Steady

LONDON, June 25 (AP)—Prices mostly were maintained and the tone was fairly steady in the stock market today despite news that Axis forces had pushed 60 miles into Egyptian territory.

Egyptian bonds were unchanged. British funds held steady.

Industrials held about steady with home rails maintained, oils inactive and kaffirs easier. Diamonds, coppers and rubbers all were unchanged.

Brazil's Coffee Crop Hit

NEW YORK (AP)—Frost on the heels of last week's cold wave in Brazil caused heavy damage to that South American nation's coffee crop, trade sources reported here. While Brazil grows huge coffe surpluses, New York coffee men said Brazilian growers probably would ask for a reduction in the "sacrifice quota" on the new crop—that amount dstroyed annually in the government's program to support coffee prices.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

TREASURY

Sales in $1.000	High	Low	2:00
2s 50-48 Mch	101.9	101.9	101.9

New York City Bonds

900 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	84½	84½	84½

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1.000	High	Low	2:00
14 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	71	70⅞	71
14 Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	55¼	54⅞	54¾
9 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	44¾	44¼	44¼
3 Allis Chalm cv 4s 32	107	107	107
4 Am & For P 5s 2030	64¼	64¼	64¼
3 Am Int 5½s 49	96⅜	96⅜	96½
5 Am T & T 3¼s 56	101	101	101
4 Am T & T 3¼s 61	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
23 Am T & T 3 56	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
27 Am Tobacco 3s 62	100⅝	100⅛	100⅛
1 Arm Del 4s 55	106	106	106
20 A T & S F 4s 95	109	108¾	108¾
4 AT&SF 4s 1909-55	101½	101½	101½
2 AT&SFRkyM 4s 65	104 29-32	104	29-32
1 Atl & Cna AL 5s 44	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1 A C Line 1st 4s 42	75	75	75
2 A C Line 4½s 64	58½	58½	58½
15 A C Line 5s 45	99¼	99¼	99¼
4 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	30	30	30
8 B & O 1st mtg '48 st	55	55	55
6 B & O '95 st A	25½	25⅜	25⅜
2 B & O st C	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛
39 B & O cv '60 st	19¼	18⅞	18⅞
6 B & O 4s '48	53¼	53¼	53¼
1 B&O PL&EWYV 4s'51st	45½	45½	45½
6 & & O S W '50 st	36⅜	36½	36⅜
2 Bang & Ar cv 4s '51	52	52	52
1 Bell TPa 5s '60 C	128¾	128¾	128¾
2 Beth Stl 3½s '52	103½	103½	103½
8 Bost & Me 4½s '70	29⅝	29½	29⅝
8 Bost & Me 4s '60	68	67½	68
3 Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	73½	73½	73½
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	107⅞	107⅝	107⅝
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	108½	108½	108½
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	108½	108½	108½
5 Can Pac 5s '54	92¼	92¼	92¼
10 Can Pac 4s prep	69⅝	69⅜	69⅝
10 Caro C & O 4s '65	107	107	107
6 Carriers & Gen 5s '50	101	101	101
3 Celanese 3s '55	101	101	101
2 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	97¾	97¾	97¾
3 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	33¼	33¼	33¼
1 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	14½	14½	14½
1 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝
3 Cen New Eng 4s 61	66	66	66
47 Cen Pac 5s 60	50¼	49¾	50¼
18 Cen Pac 1st4s49	69¼	69	69⅛
9 CenRR NJ 5s 87	17¾	17½	17¾
5 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	15	15	15
3 Certain-td 5½s 48	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
5 C&O 4½s 92	128	128	128
3 C&O 3½s 96D	101	101	101
5 C&O rfg 3½s296E	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜
3 C&O 2nd 4s 89 R&A	114	114	114
6 Chi&Alton 3s '49	19	18⅝	18⅝
2 CB&Q rfg 5s 71A	72¼	72¼	72¼
8 CB&Q 4½s 77	64⅜	64	64
18 CB&Q gen 4s 58	74	73⅞	74
5 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	85¾	85¾	85¾
5 Chi Gt West 4s 88	63¾	63¾	63¾
5 Chi I&L 6s 66	7½	7½	7½
5 Chi I&L 6s 47	31	31	31
30 CMSt" & Pac 5s 75	14½	14¼	14⅜
2 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	2	2	2
1 CM&SP 4½s A 80F	35	35	35
5 CM&SP 4½s 89	35	35	35
6 CM&SP gen 4s 89	33¾	33¾	33¾
1 CM&SP 3½s 89	32½	32½	32½
9 Chi & NW gm 5s 87	28¾	28⅝	28⅝
11 Chi & NW cv 5s 49	1½	1½	1½
2 Consol'n Coal 5s 60	89	88¾	89
5 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42rct	25¼	25¼	25¼
10 Clev Un Term 5s 73	66½	66⅛	66⅝
4 Clev Un Term 4½s 77C	61	61	61
15 C & So 4½s 80	22	22	22
25 Columbia G 5s 52 May	85¾	85⅝	85¾
1 Columbia G 5s 1961	83	83	83
8 Chi & NW 4s 87	24¼	24¼	24¼
5 CRI&P 4½s 52A	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
8 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	21¼	21¼	21¼
8 CRI&P 4s 88	21¾	21¾	21¾
2 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	12	12	12
7 CSt. &NO 5s 51	69	69	69
3 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	107⅛	107	107⅛
1 Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	99⅝	99⅜	99⅜
4 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	92¾	92⅜	92⅜
1 Childs Co 5s 43	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞
2 Cuba RR 5s '52	34½	34½	34½
1 Curtis Pub 3s '55	99⅝	89⅝	89⅝
1 Dayton P & L 3s '70	105⅝	105½	105½
21 Del & Hud rfs 4s '43	54¾	54⅝	54¾
1 D & R G 4s '36	15	15	15
1 D & R G West 5s '55	3	3	3
10 D & R G W 5s '55 A	2½	2	2
10 Del Ed 3s '70	104½	104½	104½
1 El Paso & SW 5s '65	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝
1 Erie 4½s 2015	45⅞	45½	45⅞
10 Erie 4s '95	90¼	90⅛	90¼
4 Firestone T&R 3s '61	97½	97¼	97½
20 Fla E Coast 5s '74	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
5 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	11¾	11¾	11¾
1 Food Mach 3s '56	101½	101½	101½
48 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	95	94⅞	95
2 Goodrich 4¼s '56	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	99⅛	99	99
2 Gt Nor 5s '73	89	88¾	89
1 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	79¾	79¾	79¾
1 Gt Nor 1st 4½s '61	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	94½	94¼	94½
1 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	93½	93½	93½
24 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	69¼	69¼	69¼
2 Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	47	47	47
6 Hrlem Riv&P 4s '54	79¼	79¼	79¼
6 Hudson oal 5s '62A	39	39	39
35 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	41¾	41¾	41¾
2 Hud&Man Inc 5s '57	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
6 Ill Cen ext 3½s '51	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛
5 Ill Cen 3½s 52	40¾	40¾	40¾
21 Ill Cen 4s '53	43⅛	43	43⅛
1 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	42¾	42¾	42¾
24 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝
16 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	44¾	44¾	44⅞
16 IC&CSL&NO 4½s	41¾	41¼	41¼
55 Int Gt Nor adj 6s 52	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
6 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
1 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	14½	14½	14½
1 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
5 Int Paper 6s 55	104¾	104¾	104¾
10 Int Rys C A 6½s 47	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
9 Int T&T 4½s 52	56¾	56⅜	56⅜
15 Int T&T 5s 55	57⅛	57	57⅛
3 KCFtS&Mem 4s 36	42⅜	42¾	42⅜
10 K C Term 4s 60	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Kresge Found 3s 50	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
1 Lac Gas 5½s 53	79	79	79
1 Lac Gas 5s 45	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
5 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	72	72	72
15 Leh Val Coal 5s 44	100	100	100
1 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	49	49	49
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	32⅛	31¾	32⅛
16 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	29½	29⅜	29½
4 Liggett & M 5s 51	122¼	122¼	122¼
6 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	96	96	96
4 Lorillard Co 5s 51	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝
1 Lou & N 5s 2003	100	100	100
2 Lou&N 4½s 2003	90¾	90¾	90¾
6 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s	89¾	89¾	89¾
1 Maine Cen 4s 45	85	85	85
5 Market St Ry 5s 45 st	89½	89½	89½
1 Mich Cen 3½s 52	96	96	96
6 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	106	105⅞	105⅞
9 M & St L 4s 49	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
5 MSP&SSMarie 5s 38	17½	17½	17½
13 MSP&SSM cnf 5s 38	12½	12½	12½
11 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	12½	12½	12½
5 M-K-Tex 5s 62 A	33¾	33¾	33¾
20 M-K-T 4½s 78	29½	29¼	29½
29 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	38⅛	37⅞	37⅞
2 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	25½	25½	25½
11 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	25¾	25¾	25¾
5 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
45 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
1 MonWPaPubSv4½s60	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Mor & Essex 5s 55	38¼	38¼	38¼
2 Nash Cha & St L 4s 78	63	63	63
2 Natl Steel 3s 65	103	103	103
1 N Eng T&T 4½s 61 B	104	104	104
6 N Y Pow & L 4½s 60	109	109	109
26 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	42¾	42½	42½
2 NO Tex&Mex 5s 56 C	42	41¾	42
18 NYC rfg 5s 2013	47⅜	47¼	47¼
41 NYC 4½s 2013 A	43⅞	43¼	43¼
8 NYC cn 4s 98	46	45⅝	45⅝
13 NYC cv 3½s 52	50	50	50
3 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	47½	47	47½
1 NYChi&St L 5½s 74 A	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜
1 NYChi&St L 4½s 78	60½	60⅜	60⅜
1 NYLack&W 4½s 73	55¾	55⅞	55¾
83 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	34½	34¼	34½
11 NYNH&H cll 6s 40	49½	49½	49½
23 NYNH&H 4½s 67	32⅜	31¾	32⅜
7 NYNH&H 4s 47	28¼	28	28¼
1 NYNH&H 4s 55	28¼	28¼	28¼
4 NYNH&H 4s 56	28½	28½	28½
2 NYNH&H 3½s 47	26⅜	26¾	26⅜
1 NYNH&H 3½s 54	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
1 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	27⅜	26½	27⅜
12 NYO&W rfg 4s 92	6	6	6
3 NY Tel 3¼s 67	108¾	108½	108½
5 NY W &B 4½s 46	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
6 NL&O Pow 5s A	111½	111½	111½
18 Nor Pac 6s 2047	59¾	58⅝	59½
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	49	49	49
3 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	45	45	45
1 Nor Pac 4s 97	68½	68½	68½
7 Nor Pac 3s 2047	39¾	39¼	39⅝
7 Ohio Ed 4s 65	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Oklahoma G&E 3¼s 66	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
3 Ore Sh Line 5s 46	110	110	110
1 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	100	100	100
13 Pac G & El 3s 70	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
1 Pac G & E 3¾s 61	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
1 Pac T&T 3½s 66B	107½	107½	107½
20 Para Pict 4s 56	99½	99½	99½
5 Pen Co 4s 63	101½	101⅜	101⅜
1 Pen P&Lt 4½s 74	103	103	103
12 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	106½	106¼	106½
5 Pen RR cn 4½s 60	119¾	119¾	119¾
2 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
8 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	88	88	88
5 Penn RR gen 4¾s 81	96¾	96½	96½
10 Pen RR 4s 48 st	109	108⅜	108⅝
21 Pen RR 3¼s 52	86½	86½	86½
4 Peo GL&C Ch1 5s 47	111¼	111¼	111¼
3 Pere Marq 5s '56	66	66	66
3 Pere Marq 4½s '80	56¾	56¾	56¾
2 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	105½	105½	105½
16 Phila Co 4¼s '61	96	95¾	96
6 Phil Elec 3½s '67	111	110½	110½
5 Read C&I 6s '49	9¼	9¼	9¼
12 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	29¼	29¼	29¼
17 Philip Morris 3s '62	102¾	102⅝	102⅝
1 PCC & SL 5s '75 B	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
5 PCC & SL 4½s '77	100	99⅝	99⅝
4 Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s '52	96	95½	95½
5 Pitt Steel 4½s '50 B	97	97	97
25 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	87½	87¼	87½
3 Readg 4½s '97 A	73½	73½	73½
2 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	74½	74½	74½
5 Republic Stl 4½s '56	101½	101½	101½
2 Revere Cop & B 3¼s '60	99¾	99¾	99¾
10 Rio Gr West 1st 4s '39	45¼	45¼	45¼
13 Saguenay Pow 4¼s '66	95½	95¼	95½
1 St L S F 5s '50 B	13½	13½	13½
11 St L S F 4½s '78	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
5 St L S F 4½s '78 ct st	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
6 St L S F 4s '50 A	12½	12½	12½
1 St L S F 4s '50 A ct	12	12	12
5 St L S W 2nd 4s '89	69	69	69
4 Schenley Distill 4s '52	102½	102½	102½
14 Scab A L cn 6s '45	8¼	8⅛	8¼
1 Seab A L 4s '50 st	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
10 Seab-All Fla 6s '35 A ct	7⅞	7½	7⅞
3 Simmons cv 4s '52	102½	102½	102½
10 Socony-Vac 3s '64	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 So Bell T&T 3¼s 62	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1 So Cal Pow 6s 47	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
24 Sou Pac 4½s 68	48¾	48¾	48¾
9 Sou Pac 4½s 81	48⅜	48	48¼
5 So Pac 4½s 69	48⅝	48⅜	48⅝
20 So Pac rfg 4s 55	62¼	62	62
23 So Pac Clt 4s 49	55½	55¼	55½
1 So Pac 3¾s 46	82⅝	82⅜	82⅜
17 So Pac 4½s Ore 7 7	80⅝	80⅜	80½
1 So Pac SPTer 4s 50	82¼	82¼	82¼
7 South Ry 6½s 56	87¼	87¼	87¼
2 South Ry gen 6s 56	83½	83⅜	83⅜
15 South Ry gen 4s 56	63	62⅞	63
10 S W Bell Tel 3½s 64	111	111	111
13 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	104⅝	104½	104⅝
3 Superior Oil 3½s 56	101½	101½	101½
2 T RR A St L 4s 53	110	110	110
10 Texark&FtSm5½s 50	86	86	86
7 Tex Corp 3s 65	105½	105⅜	105½
18 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	58½	58¼	58½
6 Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	58½	58¼	58½
2 Third Ave aj 5s 60	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
1 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	109½	109½	109½
9 Un Pac 4s 47	102¼	102¼	102¼
9 Unit Drug 5s 53	93½	93¼	93½
1 U S Steel 2.55s 54	100	100	100
6 Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	96½	96¼	96¼
10 Utah P&L 5s 44	96⅝	96¼	96¼
1 Virginian Ry 3¼s 66	107½	107½	107½
1 Wabash rfg 5½s 75	25¾	25¾	25¾
5 Wabash 5½s 75 asd	26¼	26¼	26¼
4 Wabash 1st 5s 39 ct	83¾	83⅜	83¾
3 Wabash 5s 80 asd	24¾	24¾	24¾
81 Wabash 4½s 81 wi	33¾	32½	33
18 Wabash 4s 81 wi	40¾	40¾	40¾
91 Wabash 4s 71 wi	77⅜	76½	77¼
1 Wab Tol&C 4s 41 ct	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛
11 West Shore 4s 2361	39⅜	38½	39¼
1 Westn Mr 5½s '75	96	96	96
5 Westn Md 4s 52	85½	84¾	85½
2 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
6 Western Un 5s 60	82	82	82
1 Western Un 5s 60	78	78	78
2 Western Un 4½s 50	80	80	80
6 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	93	92¾	92¾
6 Wis Cen 4s 49	40	40	40
1 Wis Cen 4s 49	38	38	38
5 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	30	30	30

Foreign Bonds

15 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	74⅜	74¼	74¼
10 Argentine 4½s 48	94½	94½	94½
1 Brazil C Ry El 7s 52	33	33	33
2 Canada 5s 52	102	101¾	101¾
3 Canada 3s 67	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
1 Canada 2½s 45	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1 ChileMtgBk6s 62asd	15¼	15¼	15¼
1 Chile 6sc 60	16	16	16
1 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	16	16	16
3 Chile 6s 61 Feb	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
2 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜
18 Colomb 3s 70	36	35½	35½
10 Mex 10 4s asd 45	6¼	6¼	6¼
3 Minas Ger 6½s 59	16½	16½	16½
10 Minas Ger 6½s 58	16½	16½	16½
1 Panama 3¼s 94 A st	65	65	65
21 Peru 7s 59	12¼	12¼	12⅜
1 Poland 5s 50	10	10	10
2 Poland 4½ss 68 asd	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
1 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 Rio Gr Do Sul 7s 66	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
10 Sante Fe (Prov) 4s 64 T	70	70	70
2 Sao Paul City 8½s 57	16½	16½	16½
10 Warsaw S 4½s 58 asd	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜

Total sales today: 2,435,900: Previous day, 4,039,400: week ago, 5,927,600: year ago 13,128,100; two years ago, 3,248,050: Jan. 1 to date, 1,981,516,100: year ago, 1,079,603,225: two years ago, 838,864,100.

Dividend Declarations

Extra

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Con Car Heat Inc	$1.40	..	July 15	June 30

Irregular

Acme Stock Co	6c	..	June 20	June 15
Am Potash & Ch	75c	..	June 30	June 26
Callite Tungsten	10c	..	Aug. 6	July 22
Columbia Mills, Inc	75c	..	July 1	June 26
Emerson Elec	15c	..	July 10	June 30
Dwight Manuf	75c	..	July 9	July 1
GreenfieldGas Light	50c	..	July 1	June 15
Pan-Am Inv Fd. Inc	22c	..	June 26	June 16
Submarine Signal	50c	..	July 2	June 26
Resumed				
Timm Aircraft	5c	..	July 20	July 6
Final				
Uni Molas Co. Ltd (Am DepRec)Ord Reg	10⅔c	..	June 20	May 14
Interim				
Carreras, Ltd—Am Dep Rec for Class A. Ord Reg	25⅝sc	..	June 25	May 26
Do for Class B. Ord Reg	2.9c	..	June 25	May 26
Regular				
Allen Elec & Eq	2½c	Q	July 1	June 20
Alpha P Cem.	25c	..	Sep. 25	Sep. 1
Am Piano Cp, A	50c	..	June 19	June 19
Do B	50c	..	June 29	June 19
Attleboro Gas Light Co Corp	$2	Q	July 1	June 15
Bathurst P&P,Ltd.A	25c	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 7
Benson & Hedges pf	50c	Q	Aug. 1	July 18
Boylston Market As	$10	..	July 6	June 26
Brompton P & Pap	25c	Q	July 15	June 30
Buffalo Insur (N Y)	$3	Q	June 29	June 24
Comi Bkg Corp, pr pf	30c	Q	July 1	June 22
Commercial Trust Co (Jersey City)	50c	Q	July 1	June 26
Consolidated Car Heat Co, Inc	..	..	July 15	June 30
Crowell-Collier Pub Co, 7 pf	$3.50	S	Aug. 1	July 29
Dixie Home Strs	15c	Q	July 15	July 29
Dom Tar & Ch	$1.37½	Q	Aug. 1	July 13
Eastern Town Th	25c	Q	July 15	June 30
Economy Grocery Stres Corp	25c	Q	July 17	July 6
Emerson El Mfg Co, 7 pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 27
Fairmount Creamery Co (Del.) 4½c pf	$1.12½	Q	July 1	June 20
Fed Dept Sts	35c	Q	July 31	July 10
do 4¼ cum conv pf	$1.06¼	Q	July 31	July 21
First Nat Bk (Northampton, Mass.)	40c	S	June 30	June 22
Firestone T & R	25c	..	July 20	July 3
Gen Mills	$1	Q	Aug. 1	July 10
Gimbel Bros, pf	$1.50	Q	July 25	July 10
Greenfield G & L Co, 6 non cum pf	75c	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Hartford Steam Boiler Inspec & Ins Co	40c	Q	July 1	June 22
Intl Bus Mch	$1.50	Q	Oct. 10	Sep. 22
Lane Bryant, Inc, 7 pf	$1.75	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Lazarus (F & R)	35c	Q	July 25	July 15
Liberty Air Prod	20c	..	June 30	June 23
Luzerne County G & E Corp, 5½ pf	$1.34¼	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Marshal Fld & Co	20c	Q	July 31	July 15
McCall Corp	35c	..	Aug. 1	July 15
Middlesex Pr Corp	25c	Q	July 1	June 9
do 7 pf	$3.50	S	July 1	June 24
Nat Biscuit pf	$1.75	Q	Aug. 1	Aug. 14
Norfolk & W RR	$2.50	Q	Sep. 19	Aug. 31
do adj pf	$1	Q	Aug. 19	July 31
Park St Tr (Hartfd)	$1	S	July 1	June 9
Pennans Ltd	75c	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 4
do 6 pf	$1.50	Q	Aug. 1	July 21
Phila Elec Co	30c	Q	Aug. 1	July 10
do4.4 cu pf	$1.10	Q	Aug. 1	July 10
Phila Ntl Bk (Pa)	$1.25	Q	July 1	June 24
Pneu Scl Ltd 7 pf	17½c	Q	July 1	June 20
Reading Co	25c	Q	Aug. 13	July 16
do non-cu 1 pf	50c	Q	Sep. 10	Aug. 31
do 2 pf	50c	Q	Oct. 8	Sept. 17
Santa Crz Prild Cm	25c	..	July 1	June 24
Shell Union Oil	40c	..	July 15	July 3
Secd NtlBWsh (DC)	$1.80	S	June 30	June 20
Shasta Water Co	10c	..	June 25	June 23
So East Tel	50c	..	June 25	June 20
do pf	75c	S	June 25	June 20
S Nor Tr Co	$1	..	July 1	June 30
Taunton Gas Light	$1	Q	July 1	June 15
Troy Sunshade Co	50c	Q	July 1	June 20
Unit Pac In (Seattl)	$1.50	Q	June 30	June 20
U S Cold Stor pf	50c	..	June 30	June 24
West Pn El 7 pf	$1.75	Q	Aug. 15

Marines Tell Their Story Of the Battle of Midway

PEARL HARBOR, T. H., June 25 (AP)—In the annals of the U. S. Marine Corps the Midway fight will be an outstanding chapter.

The story of the Marines' part at Midway has just been released by naval headquarters. It divides itself into three phases: The ground defense of Midway Island; pursuit planes; dive bombers.

The morning of June 4 they watched Army, Navy and Marine planes take off to smash the Japanese fleet and to fight approaching Japanese bombers. The Marines stood by their anti-aircraft guns and waited until the bombers were overhead. One Japanese plane crashed into the lagoon. Another smashed on a runway.

High altitude bombers were followed by dive-bombers. Then came Zeros to strafe the runways. After a 20-minute attack the enemy planes were driven off.

The Marines reloaded guns and stood by for another attack. For the next three days few Marines had any sleep. In a single day they loaded thousands of gallons of gasoline into planes. Cooks kept mess running 24 hours a day.

The second phase of the Marines' story concerns the fighters:

Pilots took to the air before dawn to cover the takeoff of heavy planes leaving to attack the Japanese fleet. They met enemy bombers in three "V's" of 27 planes each. Swarms of fighters were above and below them. The Marines piled into them.

Enemy Planes Fall

Capt. Kirk Armistead, Coronado, Calif., led his squadron into the enemy at 14,000 feet, making a head-on approach from above. He saw two or three Japanese planes fall.

Second Lieut. C. M. Kunz, of Springfield, Mo., got two enemy dive bombers before two Zeros hit him. Capt. M. C. Carl of Woodburn, Ore., and Capt. P. R. White of New York, got two planes each. The Marines downed at least 50 dive-bombers, plus three or four double-Zeros.

Dive-bombers, meanwhile, scored hits on two enemy carriers and at least one and possibly two battleships.

The difficulties of Second Lieut. Daniel L. Cummings of Mazon, Ill., were typical of the experiences of most of the dive-bomber pilots. Lieutenant Cummings ran into fighters. His rear-gunner was killed and Cummings overshot the target battleship, so he sought a new target, a destroyer, and dive-bombed it.

Lieutenant Cummings said:

"In the hit-and-run dog-fighting which was my initiation to real war, my plane was almost shot out from under me. I flew back to Midway using full rudder and right aileron. My elevator controls were frozen and the instruments shot away. The gasoline gave out and I crash-landed in the water. The ship sank immediately. I was picked up by a boat."

In addition to being wounded, Private First Class Gordon McFeely, of Oakland, Calif., spent more than 40 hours adrift in a partially collapsed boat.

Private McFeely, a tail gunner in a dive bomber piloted by Captain Richard Blain of Miami, Fla., told of being in a formation of planes which ran a gauntlet of heavy anti-aircraft fire to attack an aircraft carrier.

"The plane immediately behind us scored a direct hit on the carrier's superstructure, which simply disintegrated into smashed metal and black smoke," Private McFeely said.

Sub Crisis Kept From Public; 'Tell-Part' Plan Hides Sinkings

Continued from Page 1

lieve, than are being admitted and enough more to make it imperative that somebody take whatever chances are necessary and tell the whole story. They are enough more than the 300-odd officially publicized to endanger, acutely and imminently, the United Nations cause.

No Basis for Lullaby

The fact is that in face of soporific assurances from high places that the country can expect substantial headway in checking the depredations of the submarine, no responsible spokesman of the Navy can stand back of any such assurance. There is nothing in the situation to justify quieting talk and no present prospect that the sinkings are going to be reduced.

No one will say that the sinkings cannot and are not going to be reduced but they won't be the way things are going now. They will only be reduced when things are made to go better.

These are the actualities and it doesn't look as though they would be fully faced—certainly not by a galvanized nation—so long as they are buried under beauratic censorship. There is certainly no significant factor of military secrecy in suppressing the sinkings since those which are announced are as informative to the enemy as those which are concealed.

The Navy may be held strongly accountable for misleading suppression of the news but no layman will assume to indulge in any facile criticism of the Navy's failure to suppress the submarine. The United Nations naval forces are considerably less and its naval tasks considerably greater than in 1917. Then it had no war in the Pacific and the aid of the French, Italian and Japanese Fleets. Then it had one main threat of fighting and a vastly shortened supply line. Today we must protect 3,000 miles to Great Britain, 5,000 miles to Russia and 10,000 miles to Australia. And it would not be unreasonable to assume that the German submarine, in speed, strength and operational capacity, is something quite different than the U-boat of 25 years ago and possibly different than the United States Navy thought it was battling when it first got into the war. There is likewise the suggestive and encouraging fact that the United States have lost few ships in convoy.

Worse Than 1917-18

But whatever the extenuating circumstances and whatever bright spots there are in the picture, the fact is the situation is bad and needs to be so recognized, and there is no other safe assumption than that the submarine menace is more disastrous to the cause of the United Nations at this very moment than it was at the peak of its destructiveness in World War I—and there were times in 1917 when the outcome of the battle against the submarine seemed to hold the war itself in balance.

It is probable that the American people will be deeply distressed, greatly stirred, perhaps even wrathful, if they are informed of the full facts of the shipping losses. But what if the fall of Tobruk had been kept from the British public? And from the people of the United Nations? The military significance of America's present defeat by the German submarine makes Tobruk about as important as a flea bite on the left hand.

The submarine can be licked but it can't be licked by fooling the country into believing it is being licked. It would be better to turn the wrath of the American people against the enemy by disclosing the enemy's success than to pile up the wrath of the people against the Government by suppressing the enemy's successes.

Army Men Resume Louisiana Seats

BATON ROUGE, La., June 25 (AP)—Two Louisiana legislators, also officers in the Army, will be permitted to resume their seats after being banned from legislative sessions for several days by a War Department order.

The War Department gave no explanation of its action in advising the State Administration that the members could return.

The original order had evoked a charge in the Senate that the Army had been made the unwitting victim of a political plot to block a sales tax measure, and the Senate passed a resolution calling for a Congressional investigation.

Gov. Sam Jones protested against the banning of the men to President Roosevelt and the War Department.

The two officers are Lieut. W. Davis Cotton of the Senate and Maj. Delesseps Morrison of the House. Another Army officer in the House was not affected by the order.

When the question came up, the sales tax measure had passed the House and was before the Senate. A Senator charged opponents of the bill influenced the War Department order. It was believed the senators were so evenly divided that the absence of Lieutenant Cotton, slated to vote for the bill, might kill the measure.

The Senate voted on the bill prior to receipt of the order letting the men resume their places. It was defeated, 17-21.

Nearly 3 Miles High

Long's Peak, monarch of Rocky Mountain National Park, rises to an altitude of 14,255 feet, only 1,585 feet short of three miles high.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line for one insertion; 65c a line for three insertions within seven days; 60c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

PECANS

WE WILL ship prepaid to you, 10 pounds big, beautiful, medium shell pecans, anywhere in United States east of Rocky Mountains for $1.98. West of Rockies $2.25. Satisfaction guaranteed. Bailey's Tourist Home, Dent, C.S., Camilla, Ga.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line for one insertion. 30c a line for three insertions within seven days. 25c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

N. Y. C., 257 W. 86—Large, cool, 2½ studio; piano; July 1st-Oct. 1st; roof and sun deck. ALEXIS SANDERSEN, EN. 2-4700.

SUMMER RENTALS

MARBLEHEAD—7-room furnished house, facing sheltered cove; ½ mile to bus, 1 mile to railroad. E. L. Lefavour, 24 Beacon St., Marblehead, Mass.

WEST ACTON, MASS.—July and August, furnished 5-room cottage, conveniences, fireplace; garage; 12-min. walk from station and stores; $45 per month; adults only. Tel. Acton 469 or address Box 72.

ROOMS TO LET

DORCHESTER, MASS.—Large room in private home, 3 minutes from rapid transit station. 20 Richview St., BLU. 2250.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 143-71 Ash Ave.—Nicely furnished, large porch; kitchen privileges; near church and transit; quiet; refs. FL. 9-3433.

COUNTRY BOARD

THE GATEWAY HOTEL and COUNTRY CLUB, for study or recreation, BELLPORT, L. I. For the whole family. Formal gardens, swimming pool, sport activities; golf course near by; 30-acre farm; home cooking; reasonable rates; 58 miles from New York via Long Island Railroad; Christian Scientists preferred. Write for details.

SUMMER BOARD

BAY HOUSE AND COTTAGES
Orient, Long Island—Informal family hotel on Peconic Bay; restricted; 35 corner rooms, cross ventilation, always cool; rest, recreation; safe beach for children; excellent food, fresh vegetables; no bar; booklet; $24.00 and up weekly; accommodate 100. F. M. KING.

Local Classified

(Continued)

PAYING GUESTS

BROOKSIDE DAIRY, Bennington, Vermont—Old New England homestead, all modern imps.; ideal vacation spot; $15 and $18 weekly.

CAPE COD VACATIONS—Large airy rooms, choice of near beach or country; convenient eating places; special weekly rates; also seven-room cottage, all conveniences, on South Shore; safe, clean beach, warm water. Box 372, Harwich Port, Mass.; accessible to Christian Science church.

CHATEAU RIVIERA LODGE, Coboconk, Ont.—Home-cooked food, excellent beds; good fishing, swimming; reasonable; booklets.

MAPLELAWN—In the beautiful Litchfield Hills and lake country; lovely modern home on 135-acre estate welcomes you for week-ends or longer; train and bus service; advertised only in The Christian Science Monitor. Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Smith, New Preston, Conn. Phone Washington 2195.

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—Delightful rooms, with meals; home atmosphere, good cooking; near station; porch available; references required. 220 Prospect Avenue, Mo. 8-3359.

BOARD for CHILDREN WANTED

INEXPENSIVE camp—boy 7, girls 12-13, or good home near beach, Long Island, vicinity. Box X-22, 500 Fifth Avenue, Suite 1550, New York City.

CARE FOR CHILDREN

BALD HILL FARM, Conway, N. H.—Boys and girls 4-13; swimming, supervised activities; season $150; limited enrollment. Box F-58, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

FIREPROOF BUILDING—PADDED VANS
Individual rooms for each account
ATLAS STORAGE COMPANY, INC.
67th St., cor. Columbus Ave., N. Y. C.
Tra. 7-6000

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

COOK, waitress, chamber, and general maids wanted; must have references. Mrs. A. Benson, Han. 3148 86 Berkeley St., Boston

HELP WANTED

IMMEDIATELY, high school boy and girl, Christian Scientists, for small home school willing help in any capacity. Address Box 43, Groton, Mass.

PHOTOGRAPHER, expert retoucher, male or female, good on small heads; steady position. Materne Studio, 140 48th St., Union City, N. J.

HELP WANTED—MEN

ENGINEER—DRAFTSMAN
Young, married mechanical engineer, experienced in machine design and plant layout; 5-day week; Boston; essential industry; salary arranged. Write stating qualifications and present salary. Employees of defense industries not considered. Box F-60, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

SALES OPPORTUNITY

Daily newspaper seeks retail advertising solicitor. Applicant must be a member of an Atlantic City, New Jersey, Christian Science church, preferably resident of Atlantic City. Should have some sales experience or advertising training. Minimum of two working days each week required. Commission basis.

Write Box C-33, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED nurse or companion (Christian Scientist) desires position. Write (Apt. 1-East) 27 West 11th St., N. Y. C. or Tel. GR 7-8402.

YOUNG woman, exp., desires position as stenographer (executive) or handling creative adv. production. L. M. Harrison, 200 Liberty St., Meriden, Conn.

ANTIQUES WANTED

BRIC-A-BRAC and SILVER
OPPORTUNITY SHOP
112 Boston Post Road Mamaroneck, N. Y.

BEDDING

SUPREME BEDDING CO.
Mattresses, box springs remade, made to order
70 Amsterdam Avenue, N. Y. C. TR. 4-0660

CLEANING AND DYEING

SUMMER STORAGE
Cleaners—Dyers—Tailors
Drapes, Rugs, Blankets, Curtains Cleaned
YVETTE BLEECHER
30 E. 10th St., N. Y. C. St. 9-3090

DRESSES

LILYAN'S DRESSES
Beautiful Selection, $4.80, $6.80, $7.80. All sizes. Unusual Values. Open 9-9. LILYAN'S, 123 E. 59th St. (Bet. Lex. and Park), N. Y. C.

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

FURRIERS

BIERMAN FURS
FURS MADE TO ORDER, REPAIRED REMODELED, BLENDING, FUR STORAGE
2521 BDWY., Cor. 94th Street, N. Y. C.
Riverside 9-1040

HAIRDRESSING

AL. YOUR HAIRDRESSER
186 Fulton Ave. (nr. P. O.), Hempstead, N. Y.
Remp. 1633 Free Parking in Rear

JEWELERS

WE PAY Highest Prices for Diamonds, Old Gold, Jewelry
WE DO ALL TYPES OF REPAIRS
HEIGHTS JEWELERS
740 W. 181st Street, West of Broadway, N. Y. C.
WAds. 3-9280

JEWELRY

DIAMONDS, Jewelry and Silver Purchased. WIDMER, Jeweler
31 West Street, Boston. LIB. 3917

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait, Boston's Finest Pen Shop.
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes, pens and pen-pencil sets
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield St. LIB. 3913

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAYS, Knabes, other grands, perfect, reasonable; we buy, repair, and exchange. EMPIRE, 1352 6th Avenue (55th). New York.

PIANO TUNING

EXPERT TUNING and repair service, free estimates given within 20-mile radius. HARDMAN, PECK & COMPANY, 33 W. 57th St., N. Y. C. PL. 3-1100.

PRINTING

BARTON PRESS, 156 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.—Printing—all kinds, including CHURCH and LECTURE notices. Clara Fullerton, Mgr., CHelsea 2-6855.

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

BEACON RUG CLEANING CO.
Insured Rug Cleaning, Repairing and Storing.
71st St. at Blvd. East, Guttenberg, N. J.
Union 3-3366
We sell domestic rugs and carpets.
"A Complete Rug Service"

KOCHIAN & CO. 160 Boylston St., Boston
Hub. 1618. Delivery Service
Rug Cleaning, Repairing, Storing. Reasonable Prices.

ORIENTALS Hand washing, repairing, permanent mothproofing
Com. 1885
Warren S. Bazirgan, 212-240a Newbury St., Boston

SHOES

CROSSETT SHOE STORE
Little Building Arcade, Boston
CORRECT FITTING FOR MEN AND WOMEN

TYPEWRITERS

Underwood, Remington, Royal, Corona, Smith
CIRCLE TYPEWRITER CO.
Sold, Repaired, Rented and Serviced
5 Columbus Circle, N. Y. C. Col. 5-4550

WANTED

CABIN, furnished, few weeks, near lake within 75 miles; quiet people, Christian Scientists. Hatch, 25 E. 26th St., N. Y. C.

WE BUY all makes, ELECTRIC, GAS REFRIGERATORS. Pilgrim Refrigeration Co., 45-33 50th St., Woodside, L. I., N. Y. HA. 9-7200.

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place, GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

BIG CASH prices for worn fur coats. Also men's used clothing bought. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408.

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD, 441 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. Plaza 3-1251.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

COOL COOL MEIGS

The largest air-conditioned store in Bridgeport.

MEIGS & CO.
Corner of Main and Wall Streets

marcelle
1111 MAIN STREET

DUTCH BONNETS
A Marcelle Exclusive!
- Hand Crocheted
- Pure Silk
- Wired Chenille

Beautiful genuine Catalin ornaments to hold them firmly on your head. Wear them with everything! Every color in the rainbow! Suitable for every head-size..... $2.98

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
CORNER MAIN AND BANK STREETS
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Money to loan on First Mortgages
Collateral loans made on Legal Stocks, Bonds and Bank Books

Davis & Hawley
Jewelers for over a century
Precious stones, fine watches and silver
Certified Gemologist
966 Main St. REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY Bridgeport, Conn.

The Biggest Sale We've Ever Had
July 1—Bridgeport's Greatest War Drive for Victory
Nothing but U. S. War Stamps and Bonds will be sold from 12 noon to 12:15 Wednesday, July 1. We don't care where you buy them just so you buy them—we have them for sale.

HOWLAND'S

ANAMAE'S
Hair Stylist
For soft—natural Permanent Waves
130 John St. Dial 4-0406

FOSTER-BESSE
Rivercool Tropicals $22.50
1 Week's Sale $2.00 Wing Shirts $1.75
The Shirt With the Year Guarantee

READ'S
MEN'S SPORTS SHIRTS
SALE $1.39 REG. $1.65
Friday and Saturday Only

GREENWICH

the little flower shop
34 East Putnam Ave. Tel. 1214

Finch's Pharmacies
Two Stores for Your Convenience
The Only Authorized Agents for
Elizabeth Arden Toilet Preparations in Greenwich
34 E. Putnam Ave. 301 Greenwich Ave.

Suitable Gifts for GRADUATION

W. D. WEBB, Inc.
117 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 124

Outdoor Fireplace Grills
Charcoal Briquets
5, 10, 20 and 40 lb. bags
Hot dog broilers and forks.

Greenwich Hardware Co.
32 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 605

HARTFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-3619, 1-4:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

8 YEARS OLD
Our advertising in the Monitor has brought to us many new and steady friends whom we appreciate. We are continuing our Monitor advertising and hope we may continue to serve you.
OLSON & JACOBSEN BEAUTY SALON
902 Main St. (Bet. Worth and Sage-Allen)
Phone 6-1341

THE FLOWER BOX
27 Pearl Street
Operated by former Coombs Florist Employees
Phone 2-4348

STEAK BROILER
59 Elm Street Phone 7-6687
SANDWICHES ONLY
No Heavy Cooking
Open Daily Except Sundays and Holidays
6 a. m. to 7 p. m. Evenings
6 a. m. to 2 p. m. Saturdays

Uncle Sam Says, "Save Coal Now"
Fill up your bin with "Famous Reading" red spotted hard coal or Koppers Coke
The Parkville Coal Co.
Albert E. Powell, Mgr.
116 Ann St. Tel. 7-9151

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD
(Continued)

'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Household Fuel Corp.
Frayer & Foster Hartford Coal Co.
718 MAIN STREET 7-6461

HARTFORD
West Hartford

RUTH DEXTER
Sports Apparel
BATHING SUITS
PLAY TOGS
SPECTATOR SPORTS DRESSES
White—CARDIGANS—Pastels
16-20—Sizes—9-17
990 Farmington Ave., West Hartford. Ctr.

MERIDEN

Vacation Time Is Here
See our attractive Ladies' Wear—Sport Clothes and Beach Wear—a Specialty.
Comfort in Air-Conditioned Service
STYLETEX CO.

MIDDLETOWN

MIDDLESEX BEAUTY SALON
Try a ZOTOS PERMANENT WAVE
Alice Luton's Preparations
354 Main Street Telephone 350

TURNER STUDIO
207 Main Street
Portrait and Commercial Photographer
Cameras and Photographic Equipment
Movie Cameras and Projectors, Screens, Movie Film and Roll Film

NEW BRITAIN

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at Raphael's
Your Gift Shop
303 Main Street New Britain

NEW HAVEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5-2318 2 p. m.-4 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards CLEANERS.

JEANNETTE GIFT SHOPPE
Gifts—Greeting Cards
Occasional Furniture
4 Trumbull Street 8-5627

The Shop on Wheels
Plumbing—Heating
Sheet Metal Work
Repair Service
CHARLES A. MENZIES
INCORPORATED
67 WHITNEY AVE. 8-8107

Ann Allen Gowns
2 Whitney Avenue
New Haven, Conn.

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Ye OLDe HARDeWARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

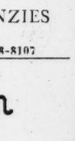
Shartenberg's
Devoted to Your Better Living

The LEEPER Co.
All Kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces That Heat Air-Conditioning
549 ELM STREET Phone 6-8829

Coombs FLOWER SHOPPE
"Flowers by Wire"
1080 Chapel Street 6-3171

ROSENFELD'S
791 Chapel Street
Specializing the Better Grade Shoes and Hosiery for Men, Women and Children

ELI MOORE
Fashions for the Younger Set up to Sixteen



942 Chapel Street

RUGS
Domestic and Orientals
Washed, Stored and Repaired
M. H. Kebabian, Inc.
71 Elm Street 5-0745

CONNECTICUT

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 6-1724. Hours: 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SUMMER SHEERS
Black and Navy. Also Prints, Marquisettes, Chiffons, Triple Sheers, $7.98 up.
FRANK JACOBY
10 North Main Street, South Norwalk

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St — So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St

Hats of Straws and Felts
Casual and dress models made to your order in all sizes and colors.
by SABEL
Reblocking and Restyling Our Specialty
LAU-RIS SHOP
24 Wall Street Norwalk

DEVINE BROS., Inc.
Successors to Bishop & Lynes and the Ferris-Devine Co.
COAL and FUEL OIL
Masons' Building Supplies
Ready-Mix Concrete
Commerce St. (24-hour service) First St.
Tel. 6-4421 Tel. 6-4431

We Carry a Full Line of
Bathing and Beach Equipment
JANTZEN BATHING SUITS
Bathing or Beach Shoes, Caps, etc.
DONNELLY'S
31 Washington Street, South Norwalk

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-7535 1 to 5 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TIRES—TUBES
BATTERIES—AUTO SUPPLIES
GASOLINE—MOTOR OILS
Visit our new recapping plant fully equipped to handle recapping of all tires under the supervision of factory trained men.
Authorized AAA GARAGE
Mohawk One Stop Service
Myrtle Ave. at East Main Street 3-2163

Why Not Bank With
THE FIDELITY TITLE & TRUST CO.
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
129 ATLANTIC ST., STAMFORD, CONN.

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
865 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2188

Downes-Smith Co.
Announces Removal to New Store
433 MAIN STREET
Between Jones Drug Store and the Plaza Theatre
Electrical Contractors
Frigidaires, Home Cleaners
Radios—Electric Ranges
TEL. 4-2136

Darien Hand Laundry
Strictly Hand Work
182 Post Road, Darien, Conn.
Darien 5-0335
Mending and darning free of charge
WE CALL AND DELIVER

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-3405. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HOWLAND-HUGHES
"Waterbury's Friendly Department Store"

Make Your Backyard a Play Yard
9 Play
Steel Gym Set
$19.98
Other Gym Sets $15.98
Lower Floor

Sullivan's
Boys' and Men's Wear
70 SOUTH MAIN STREET
Bathing Trunks .....$1.29 to $3.98
Seersucker Suits.....$4.50
Palm Beach Suits.....$10.95 to $19.50
and all other summer needs!

Dainty Summer Dresses
freshly laundered at Perrys help to create a cool atmosphere
PERRYS Phone 3-3161

Your home is a precious possession
Let us help you to protect it from the elements.
FINLAY & WESTWOOD
Painters and Paperhangers Phone 4-3636

In Our Millinery Department
Linen and Straw Hats
White — Navy — Natural
$1.98—$2.98
Sugenheimers
64 BANK STREET

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—*please mention the Monitor*

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY
(Continued)

DEPRIVATION IS NOT SACRIFICE!
Today there is no such thing as sacrifice . . . no such thing as success or failure, triumph or disaster, except insofar as the fate of our country and its ultimate victory is concerned. To work harder, to save more, to give more are not sacrifices . . . but proud American privileges.
BUY DEFENSE STAMPS DEFENSE BONDS
SEARS, ROEBUCK and CO.
Waterbury, Conn.

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, Inc.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
BATHING SUITS
for Women
If you really want the latest and best in shore togs, by all means visit our Sportswear Department
PRICES ARE REASONABLE
A bright new outlook on summer with these novelty Mesh Curtains in gay, colorful stripes and plaids. All full width and length.
98c pair
The Miller & Peck Co.
WATERTOWN, WATERBURY, CHESHIRE

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate—Rentals—Insurance
9 School Street Phone Annapolis 2685

BALTIMORE

Phone Chesapeake 9374 Phone Belmont 9461
Kraft's Quality Market
TABLE LUXURIES
3809-11 Old York Rd. at Argonne Dr.
Frosted Foods

Barometers	Magnifiers
Binoculars	Opera Glasses
Field Glasses	Sun Glasses

HUPFELDT BROS.
401 N. Howard St. Baltimore, Md.
Reg. No. 264—Reg. No. 296

New York

ALBANY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-8754 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FAMILY LAUNDRY SERVICE
PILLOW SANITIZING
CURTAIN REFINISHING
RUG CLEANING
DOMESTIC—ORIENTAL
BLANKET WASHING
NEW BINDINGS
Get the Killip Quality LAUNDERING COMPANY
PHONE 5-3311

R. H. MILLER PAINT CORP.
PAINT PRODUCTS
WALLPAPER
516-518 Broadway Phone 4-1411

SELF-SETTING
PERMANENT WAVE
including Shampoo and Finger Wave
$5.75 and up
FRED GROTHE
106 State Street 4-6881

Honigsbaum's
Maiden Lane at James
SPORTSWEAR FOR THE DISCRIMINATING . . . COATS, DRESSES, PLAY CLOTHES . . . WITH LONG TERM INBRED QUALITY

Harry Simmons CO. INC.
"Albany's first family in furniture"
ESTABLISHED 1865
BROADWAY at MADISON, ALBANY

FURNITURE and RUGS
from *"The House of Quality"*
EASY BUDGET PAYMENTS
JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
175 Central Avenue Albany, N. Y.
PHONE 4-2104

STITTIG'S
Home Made Candies
353 STATE STREET
1028 MADISON AVENUE

The Van Heusen Charles Co.
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

Hover proves that quality furniture can be inexpensive
L. J. HOVER
WAYSIDE FURNITURE
887 Central Avenue Dial 8-3824
Open Evenings

NEW YORK

ALBANY
(Continued)

Mail or telephone for any merchandise we sell . . .
Address: ANNE STERLING
OUR PERSONAL SHOPPER
telephone 4-1231
WHITNEY'S

AUBURN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Auburn 3646-R. Hours: 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

READY-TO-WEAR for WOMEN and CHILDREN
TRAVEL AND SPORT CLOTHES
BATHING SUITS FOR FOURTH OF JULY WEEKEND
REEDS
107 GENESEE ST., AUBURN, N. Y.

In Auburn It's THE BIG STORE
Quality for Men
Clothing—Shirts—Ties
Shoes—Hats—Sportswear
"EGBERTS"
Auburn

Ockenden Dairy
Golden Guernsey Milk
117 DUNNING AVENUE
Auburn's Finest Dairy Products
PHONE 2969

TELEPHONE 148
W. A. FULTON
WATCHES—DIAMONDS—JEWELRY
CAMERAS
53 Genesee Street, Auburn, N. Y.

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Binghamton 2-7064 9 a. m.-2 p. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

VACATION FOOTWEAR for the Entire Family
Our stocks are complete with every variety of shoe for play, sports or camp.
White, colors and combinations of colors.
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 COURT STREET

COOL COMFORT IN HOT WEATHER
You don't need to sweiter when you can wear cool porus clothes such as Palm Beach, Seersucker and Tropical Cloths that invite the breezes. Shoes and Hats are ventilated for summer weather. See them today at
McLEAN'S

DARROW-DAVIS, Inc.
Diamonds
Watches
Silverware
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY
82 Court St.

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Hours: Daily. Telephone: Bronxville 2-3531.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Hi Heat PREMIUM Fuel Oil
HOUSEHOLD FUEL
Division of 'Blue Coal' Corp.
—Westchester County—
Phone—Mt. Vernon 8-9046
New Rochelle 2-7407
White Plains 5780
Tarrytown 515

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 2-0717

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL 2-3252

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone LI 4850. Hours: Daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHUPE DRY CLEANING
Rugs, Furniture and Drapes
Tailoring—Remodeling
Phone: AMherst 0123

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

BUFFALO (Continued)

KENMORE BUILDERS SUPPLY CO.
Masonry Supplies
BRICK, CEMENT, LIME, PLASTER
DUPONT PAINTS
HOUSE INSULATING MATERIALS
28 HINMAN AT DELAWARE AVENUE
RIVERSIDE 5090

Wirges & Starker, Inc.
HABERDASHERS—HATTERS
Arrow and Manhattan Shirts
Interwoven Socks Stetson Hats
HOTEL STATLER
Phone Cleveland 4579 Open Evenings

CORTLAND

SUMMER'S FAVORITE
The Printed Bemberg Sheer—So Cool, So Pretty and Washable.
7.98
Sullivan's

KALOS BEAUTY SHOP
Permanent Wave Special
$5.00 up
MR. & MRS. GARCINETTI
9 Main Street Phone 2163

COATS—DRESSES
MILLINERY
Junior Misses, Women—Half Sizes
WINTERS
2 MAIN STREET
"Quality Merchandise for Less"

FAR ROCKAWAY

DAVID'S SHOES
1009 CENTRAL AVENUE
New Summer Showing
Also Combinations
Our Prices $3.98 to $5.98
SOME HIGHER PRICED
Open Evenings F. R. 7-2139

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst

Davey Shops
Introducing New Dept.
Slacks and Slack Sets
Moderately Priced
GIRDLES—BRASSIERES—LINGERIE
HOSIERY—ANKLETS—BAGS
GLOVES
456 Central Ave. Ced. 6689
Opp. Central Theatre Open Evenings

CAMP FOOTWEAR
at
POSTUR-LINE SHOES
495 Central Avenue Tel. Cedarhurst 5008

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Flushing 9-8846. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Ask about our budget plan
136-19 38 AVENUE
FLUSHING 3-5900
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

Pictures Framing Gifts
THE GLASSCRAFT SHOP
136-72 Roosevelt Ave.
Independence 3-4400
Mirrors, Venetian Blinds
Paintings

DANE & MURPHY
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CARPET CLEANING
on premises
41-24 156th St. Flushing, N. Y.
PHONE INDEPENDENCE 3-5555

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Boulevard 8-7863. Hours: 10 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service
New and Used Carpets for Sale
HOPKINS - JONES
Corporation
109-30 159 St. Republic 9-5360

Your Things Cleaned
RIGHT on Our Premises
Efficient Cleaners, Inc.
72-06 Austin Street Bou 8-4786

Paints Hardware
SCHWIEBERT'S
House Furnishings, Electrical Supplies
Radio Service
107-10 CONTINENTAL AVENUE
Bou. 8-5678

FREEPORT

GUSTAVE
Hairdressing
PERSONALIZED
PERMANENTS
31 W. Merrick Rd. Ph. Freeport 5875

MIDDENDORF BROS.
Storage Warehouse
Moving, Packing, Grating
172-174 NO. MAIN ST., FREEPORT, N. Y.
Established 1917 Phone Freeport 8016

NEW YORK

GLOVERSVILLE

Jantzen
AMERICA'S SWIM SUIT
Sports Bar
ARGERSINGER'S

Fuel Oil *Range Oil*
Kerosene
A. F. PETERS
OIL COMPANY
3 CAYADUTTA STREET

Fruits and Vegetables
Fresh Daily
CHAS. DISTEFANO
240 S. Main Street 4770
We Deliver Twice Each Day

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

Gilliar's For Gifts
Wide Selection of Perfumes. Delicious Chocolates—Famous Brands. Cosmetics to Suit Your Individuality
Two neighborhood stores for your convenience
Great Neck 100—Great Neck 800

RHODA SPORTSWEAR
Bathing Suits
Beach Apparel
44 Middle Neck Road Great Neck 2693

Keep Your Home in Good Repair
No Priorities on Repair and Maintenance
QUEENSBOROUGH LUMBER CO., Inc.
Building Supplies
Bayside—Bayside 9-1100
Flushing—Flushing 9-3386
Whitestone—Flushing 9-1646
Great Neck—Imperial 307

WAR DAMAGE INSURANCE
MONICA R. STEVENS
Phone Great Neck 850 or 2691-J

FINE JEWELRY
Watches Clocks Novelties

Repairs of All Kinds
ALBERT ANTOR
72 MIDDLE NECK ROAD Phone G. N. 45

VERA JOAN SMITH
Hair Stylist
Feather Cut Permanents
ZOTOS LICENSED SHOP
123 Middle Neck Road Great Neck 3370

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hempstead 1803-M daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

267 FRONT ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

Hempstead 5539
STYLE ART DECORATORS
Creators of Beautiful Homes
Custom made slip covers, draperies, upholstery. A call will bring our decorator to your home.
75 Main Street Hempstead, L. I.

HENRI
HAIRSTYLIST
267 Fulton Ave. Hempstead
Tel. Hemp. 6021 for Appointment

CAMP OUTFITS
SCHEFF'S SPORT STORE
Main Street (next State Theatre)

H. Blumberg & Sons, Inc.
Large Selection Beach and Garden Furniture
Hardware ● Paints
Linoleum ● Housewares
278 Front Street Hempstead 6000

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment

Crossword Quiz Answers

H	A	R	P	I	E	S
A	L	A	R	M		K
L	A	M	E		P	E
I		A		S	A	G
T	A	G		P	I	G
E		E	V	A	N	S
	S		A		T	
S	C	O	T	T		D
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A	N	T		N		L
D	E		E	D	N	A
O		H	E	R	O	N
W	I	L	L	A	R	D

25

NEW YORK

HEMPSTEAD (Continued)

ARNELL MEN'S SHOP
Inc.
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
262 FULTON AVE.
HEMP. 5675
Featuring
Hickey-Freeman
Stein-Bloch
Suits
Manhattan Shirts
Stetson and Knox Hats

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET 46 S. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive, but not expensive

FRANKLIN·SHOPS INC
Greater Long Islands Department Store
HEMPSTEAD NEW YORK
Tel. Hempstead 4900 Jamaica 6-0706
Floral Park 610 Lynbrook 516
Freeport 516 Manhasset 206
Fieldstone 3-0611

ITHACA

Care Will Save Your Tires
Get Goodyear Tire Life Extension Service at

Servicenter, Inc.
Cayuga and Green Streets
Phone 2128

SHAR-LOO
The slip that can't slip. White.
Sizes 31½ to 40.
Price $2.25
CRANCE SHOP
326 East State Street Phone 9583

For Dry Discolored Hair
A Soft FEATHERY Oil Permanent and The New Victory Bob
at

The Grace Quick Beauty Shop
405 College Avenue Phone 2047

JACKSON HEIGHTS

Queens Retail Furrier
BILL SIOTKAS
Fur Storage
ESTAB. 1928
Repaired 37-41 82nd Street *Restyled* NE. 9-5525

KNOX Geo. L. Brown
HABERDASHER—HATTER
37-46 82ND STREET HAV. 9-8509

CLARK'S
Dresses • Coats
Sportswear
37-50 82ND STREET

HARVEY'S
LUGGAGE AND GIFT SHOP
Trunks—Bags—Leather Goods and Novelties
Ph. NEwtown 9-6085 37-52 82nd St.

Enna Jettick
$5 to $6.50
JAY'S BOOTERY
37-56 82nd Street Ha. 4-0129

Cyril W. Anderson
37-43 82nd Street, Jackson Heights
FURNISHINGS DOBBS HATS
CUSTOM CLOTHES
Ready-to-Wear Clothes, $35 and $28.50

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—*Prompt Deliveries*
82-13 Roosevelt Ave., Newtown 9-8410

WEDDING and GRADUATION GIFTS
Mirrors, Pictures, Framing
DECORATIVE ARTS
82-11½ 37th Avenue

JACKSON HEIGHTS COMMUNITY GARAGE, Inc.
Roosevelt at 79 St. Hav. 4-3506—3507
HEADQUARTERS FOR SEAT COVERS
DEPENDABLE—RESPONSIBLE

Hoffman's
3727 82ND STREET
Curtains—Draperies
Linens and Yard Goods

For Conscientious Service
Call Havemeyer 6-0232
WALTER'S HAND LAUNDRY
3764 86th Street
MENDING—DARNING—BUTTONS
Early morning pick-ups and deliveries

NEW YORK

JACKSON HEIGHTS (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: HA. 4-3060. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

COLUMBIA
DRY CLEANERS
3-Hour Service
(If Desired)
All work done on the premises
Delivery Service
8213 37th (POLK) Ave.
HAVEMEYER 4-0110-1

JAMAICA

The GLOVE SHOPS
Featuring
Our Own Make KID GLOVES
FREE REPAIR SERVICE
164-17 JAMAICA AVENUE AND
147-07 JAMAICA AVENUE

FRIES & BURMEISTER
Real Estate and Mortgages
INSURANCE
in all its branches
171-08 Jamaica Ave. Rep. 9-8070-8071

Furniture ● Floor Coverings ● Radios ● Appliances
Payment over 15 months
J. KURTZ & SONS
Founded 1870
162-24 Jamaica Avenue
Corner N. Y. Blvd., Opp. Merrick Theatre

JAMESTOWN

JUNE—THE MONTH
of GIFTS
for Brides, for Graduates
NELSON'S DEPT. STORE

NELSON & BUTTS, Inc.
FLORISTS
Cut flowers
Floral decorations
17 N. Main Street
Phone 6888

SUMMER FURNITURE
Sixth Floor at
Bigelow's
ABRAHAMSON-BIGELOW COMPANY

KENMORE

EXPANDING
In addition to doing the finest class of cleaning, we have new fur cleaning and glazing machines.
Most Beautiful Plant
Most Beautiful Work
Most Beautiful Service
EUCLID CLEANERS
3110 Delaware Avenue
RI. 8127

The New Air-Conditioned
ALCOBAR
(Opposite Municipal Building)
Homemade Candies and Ice Cream
Luncheons—Dinners
Baked Goods—Pastries
Dairy Products
DE 9760 2904 DELAWARE AVE.

LINCOLN MEAT MARKET
2876 Delaware Phone DE. 5800
Fresh Meats, Poultry and Fish
WE DELIVER

ALLEN'S CLOTHES SHOP
A huge assortment of nationally known merchandise at friendly prices with friendly service.
2866 DELAWARE AVENUE

Kenmore Coal & Ice Co.
LACKAWANNA ANTHRACITE "The DHH"
Moving
Furnace Cleaning
Doner-Hanna Coke
16 LINCOLN BLVD.
RI. 1320

Bill Kitson
MEATS
Bert Carnahan
GROCERIES
Elmwood Ave. at Wabash Ri. 0711

NEW YORK

LARCHMONT

Grant's Greenhouses
Cut Flowers ● Designs ● Plants

We Telegraph Flowers
96 WEAVER STREET
LARCHMONT
Tel. Larch. 2-0081

LITTLE NECK

Allen's Greenhouses
Fresh Cut Flowers
Floral Designs for All Occasions
A welcome gift—always
5440 Little Neck Pkway Tel. Imp. 4146

LYNBROOK

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke Coal White-Red Fuel Oil
BUDGET PLANS AVAILABLE
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

For His Vacation Needs
Jantzen Bathing Suits, McGregor Sweaters, Slack Sets, Adam Straws, Interwoven Sox, Hickok Belts, Arrow Shirts.
D. & J. LEVY
29 ATLANTIC AVENUE
LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway

'blue coal'
Ask about our budget plan
Second Street Lynbrook 2777
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

MAMARONECK

Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. Roy Halsey, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW STREET
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephones, Rye 1121—Scarsdale 2726
Mamaroneck 2840
NO connection with any other Laundry—or with any of a similar name.

MOUNT VERNON

GUERNSEY MILK
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NEW YORK

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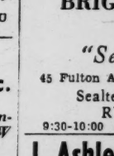
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Where Shoes Are Fitted—
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of Style, Fit and Quality
at the Greatest Dollar-for-Dollar Values in Utica
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COVERS EVEN WALL-PAPER WITH 1 COAT!
135 East Post Rd.
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"It's thrifty to think of January in July"
Our 16th Great Semi-Annual Sale
begins Wednesday, July 1st
Dresses • Suits • Coats • Millinery
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181 MAMARONECK AVENUE
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Westchester's Newest, Finest and Largest Food Center . . .
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Variety Price Value
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47 Main Street • Tel. YON. 3-6435
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Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Stamp Notes

Some of the people who came home on the Drottningholm in the wartime exchange of diplomats and correspondents brought covers and canceled stamps of special interest to collectors.

Mozart commemoratives show up on a cover which was mailed from Berlin by Louis P. Lochner, of the Associated Press, but sent back to him stamped "Retour Postverkerhr Eingestellt (postal service suspended).

German eagle overprints plus duplicate stamping of "15. III. 1939" appear on Czechoslovakia stamps of 1939-40 issues. On the 1.20-koruna of Brno Cathedral design, the eagle is stamed on top of the stamp at the highest part of the cathedral.

* * *

All Cuban mail will carry a new "victory stamp" after July 1. The ½-cent stamp is striking, with a V and the word "Victoria" in white on a mandarin orange background. At the top appear the words "Republica de Cuba correos." The denomination is shown on the side.—Wide World.

* * *

Many Swiss postage stamps which can no longer be bought at Swiss Post Offices and which have been replaced by new designs will lose their validity by the end of 1942.

Among these are the stamps showing Tell's boy; Tell's head, Helvetia sitting, with a sword; Swiss coat-of-arms and landscapes of the printed edition of 1934, also the high value stamps showing the Mythen, Rütli, and Jungfrau.

The 30 and 40 centimes landscape stamps of the engraved edition of 1936 retain their validity. These latter stamps are of finer design and show their respective values in the lower left corner. The stamps now becoming invalid had their values printed on different parts of the picture.

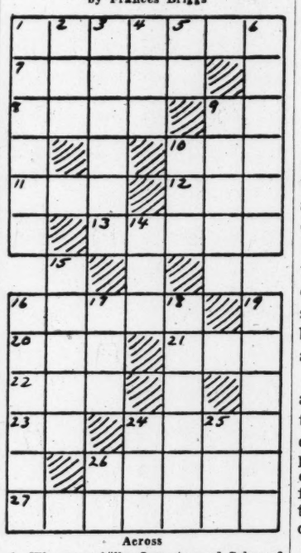
* * *

The Postmaster General of Liberia announces that a new air mail series which the Government had hoped to be ready for the first flight from Liberia to the United States will be released on or about July 10.

STAMPS
SIX ALL DIFFERENT SCARCE 19th CENTURY
U. S. Covers only 10c to all approval applicants. Cheltenham Stamp Company, Cheltenham, Pa.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who were Aëllo, Ocypete, and Celaeno?
7—In fencing, what is a stamp on ground made with the advancing foot?
8—What is a fabric of silk, wool, or cotton, mixed with metal threads?
9—What is 17th letter of Hebrew alphabet?
10—To droop.
11—What is an end or loose piece of ribbon?
12—Porky is what in the animated cartoons?
13—Who is husband of Nina Leeds in "Strange Interlude"?
16—Who was author of "Redgauntlet"?
20—What is a mountain mentioned in Bible?
21—What is any tree yielding caucho?
22—What creature seeks honeydew for food?
23—What is a prefix meaning "down"?
24—What is first name of author of "Come and Get It"?
26—The shitepoke is what?
27—A noted temperance worker.

Down

1—What is native salt?
2—What State is scene of many of Octavus Roy Cohen's tales (abbr.)?
3—What do you call the boughs or branches of a tree?
4—What prefix denotes "priority of time"?
5—What is plural ending of certain nouns from the Hebrew?
6—Who is companion of Lady Blarney in "Vicar of Wakefield"?
9—If you emulated Pierre Auguste Renoir, would you write, paint, or fight?
10—Mineral spring.
14—Large tub is what?
15—What is a kind of teacake which originated in Scotland?
16—"The funniest thing about him is the way he likes to grow." What is referred to?
17—What is a weight of Denmark?
18—What is one of level or undulating treeless plains characteristic of northern arctic regions in both hemispheres?
19—Who is author of "The Vehement Flame"?
24—What is a moray?
25—And not.
26—Hectoliter (abbr.).

Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements

A Verse for Today . . .

Behold, I have set the land before you: go in and possess the land.
—DEUT. 1:8

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Fruit Trees Sometimes Are Sprayed With Liquid Rubber?

One of the more curious and ingenious uses for the product of the rubber tree is to provide a gossamer-thin protective veil or covering for fruit blossoms.

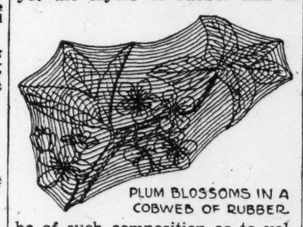
The blossoms which merit such treatment are not, of course, just ordinary blossoms. They are very special blossoms to which the plant breeder is looking to produce new and better varieties of fruit.

A grower of plum trees, for example, set about trying to improve the strain of the fruit. He carefully chose buds about ready to open and pried the petals apart (or cut them off) and then, with fine-pointed forceps, removed the anthers from the blossom before they broke and discharged their pollen.

Then, with a tiny brush he would apply pollen from another carefully chosen blossom to form a new cross. This plan was excellent except that the bees (on which the blossoms ordinarily depend for fertilization) kept on flitting as usual from flower to flower, and in visiting the hand-treated blossom in its turn would add to the brush-applied pollen the pollen from a dozen or so flowers, thus upsetting the grower's plans for a new strain.

The idea for coating hand-pollinated blossoms with wisps of rubber veiling to protect them from the visits of the bees is said to have come from noting how Hollywood studio experts could spin lifelike cobwebs with the aid of an airbrush and a jar of rubber cement.

The application of the idea was not at all simple or easy, however. The gauzy layers of rubber had to be strong enough to stand off the insects and to resist the tearing action of the wind and the disintegrating effect of intense sunlight, yet the layers of rubber had to



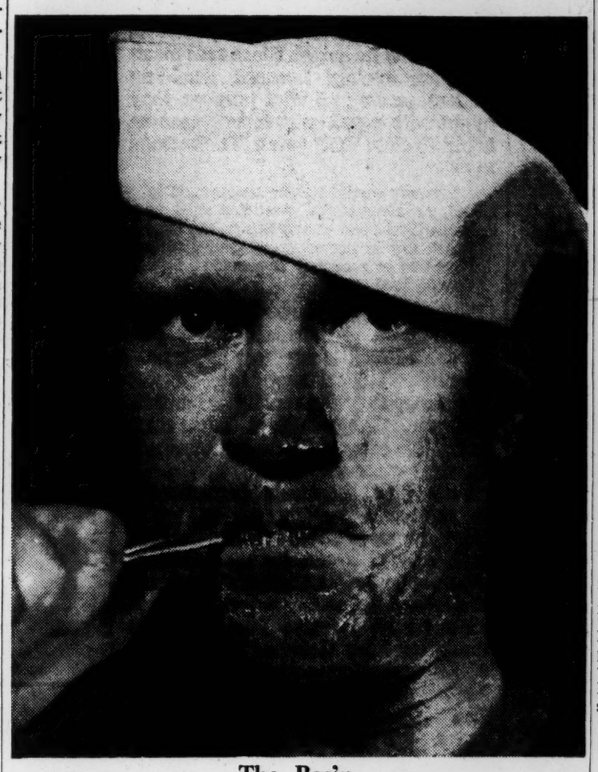
PLUM BLOSSOMS IN A COBWEB OF RUBBER.

be of such composition as to voluntarily "give up" and fall away from the flowers after about 10 days, to prevent injury or destruction of the flower which might result from attempts to pull the rubber from the blossom manually.

Such a rubber compound was devised and has opened the way to the breeding of better strains of fruit.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Daily Quotation

INDIVIDUALITY is the salt of common life. You may have to live in a crowd, but you do not have to live like it, nor subsist on its food.—HENRY VAN DYKE



The Bos'n

Familiar to all nautical men and some landlubbers is the shrill bos'n's pipe—a short whistle cupped in the hand—which gives out orders in more imperative manner than any lusty bellowing. This official Coast Guard photo of a Boatswain's Mate portrays the determination and sincerity of purpose predominant in America's fighting men.

Brevities

Punch ©: "I have actually seen fish form up in a queue," says an ichthyologist. An eel, of course, forms one all by itself.

Grit: Wartime restrictions have now become so intense that we must do without two or three dozen machines, gadgets, etc., that no one owned back in 1905.

Milwaukee Journal: If his customary hard luck holds, the angler who used to pull up tires, overshoes and the like will soon be catching fish.

Our War Effort

Our task has been to change the thinking of rubber chemists and tire manufacturers. They have been searching for substitutes (for rubber), but never among the thermoplastics. Once these are accepted, we shall go forward. I think we shall never return to natural rubber after the war, however abundant it may become.—Dr. Willard H. Dow.

Farm Workers Needed

Three million new agricultural workers will be needed in 1942, according to the War Manpower Commission.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Appreciative

Long Beach, Calif.

A local girl, away at college, recently celebrated her birthday by sending seventeen roses to the mother who had adopted her. Attached was the brief message:

"Thank you for seventeen beautiful years."

Admiral Rivet Heater

Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Navy, once worked on the old Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling Railroad as a "rivet heater" in the boiler shop at Lorain, Ohio, according to the current issue of the B & O Magazine.

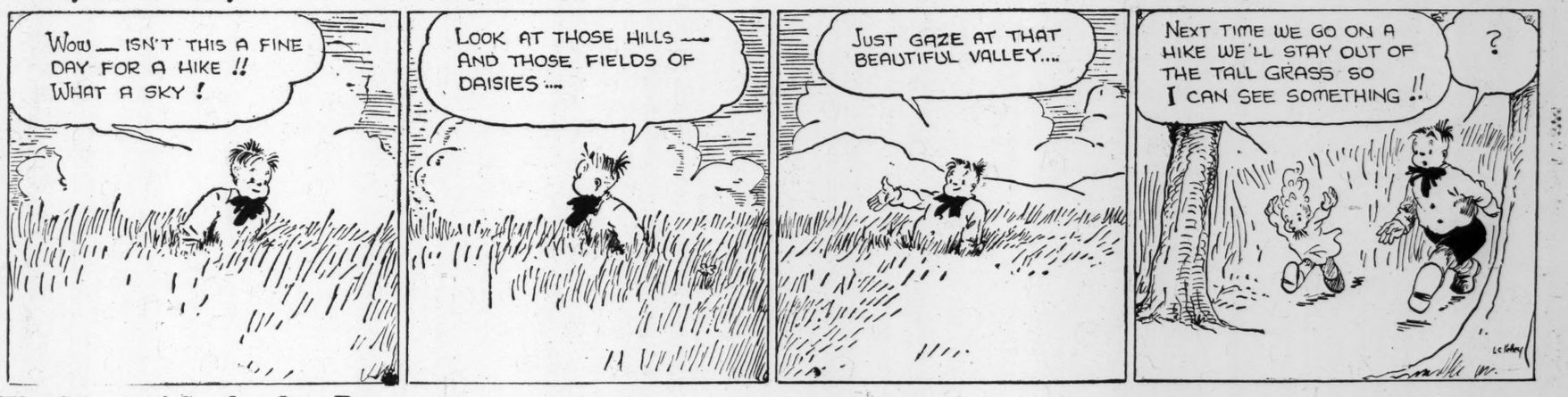
He was a high school student and as vacation time began he asked his father, James, who was a boiler foreman for the C. L. & W. then, if he could go to work and not go back to school. The father got him the boiler shop job, an unpleasant one at best and worse in the hot days of summer. By fall, Ernest was ready to go back to school again.—Wall Street Journal.

Little Chauncey

"Remember! We're not supposed to divulge our destination to anyone!"

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Long and Short of It*

By LE PELLEY


WOW — ISN'T THIS A FINE DAY FOR A HIKE !! WHAT A SKY !
LOOK AT THOSE HILLS — AND THOSE FIELDS OF DAISIES —
JUST GAZE AT THAT BEAUTIFUL VALLEY....
NEXT TIME WE GO ON A HIKE WE'LL STAY OUT OF THE TALL GRASS SO I CAN SEE SOMETHING !!
?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A Good Man to Know*

By RODGERS

"I think I'm going to see if I can get acquainted with the bugler!" I decided this A.M.
"He seems to know before hand just when anything is to happen around here!"
"And," I told myself, "It might come in handy to have advance information—"
About meal times — and things such as that!"

The Adventures of Waddles—*It Must Be a Stop Watch*

By THE HAGERS

"You should have seen me, Ham," I quacked, "For Tony used me in your act."

Said Ted, "Ham, why were you so late? How did you miss your Drakeville date?"

"I'm glad," said Ham, "that point you raise. My watch tells, not the time, but days.

It must have stopped, last week, one night, Because I didn't wind it tight."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Spending Where It Counts

A few years ago Americans were concerned about a national debt of $40,000,000,000. Now the House of Representatives has passed a War Department supply bill of more than $42,000,000,000 in one lump without an amendment or a dissenting vote.

Conditions, of course, have changed. War always causes financial caution to be thrown to the winds. In the present case we rightly feel it is better to risk bankruptcy than defeat; for defeat would be bankruptcy both physical and moral.

But America does not contemplate losing. It is in the war to win not for itself alone but for the freedom of mankind. To accomplish this, the energies of the United States and the United Nations must be exerted where they will have maximum effect.

To this end it is appropriate that at just this time the House Military Affairs Committee brings out a report criticizing the method of many War Department expenditures. Such criticism does not mean necessarily that there should be less spending but that there should be more effective spending.

Americans too easily assume that merely to pour out money will win the war. A war is not won by appropriation bills or contracts or even by production alone. Military effectiveness is a matter of getting the right equipment at the right time in necessary volume and then of getting it used at the right place and with the necessary vigor.

Aside from their patriotic content these goods and services all are paid for in terms of money. But merely shoveling out money does not guarantee the goods and services will be delivered. Patriotism, honesty, and good judgment must help in that.

This is the more helpful aspect of the criticism the Military Affairs Committee has offered, though the report is backed by members not conspicuous for contributing to defense. The examples of waste and inefficiency which it cites do not represent effective application of money to the war effort. Many accounts are current in business circles of unnecessarily huge orders being placed for merely incidental materials.

It should not be inferred that extravagance characterizes the war program. The abuses are excrescences on a major body of well-conducted military business. But every bit of waste or mistaken expenditure not only adds to the bill American taxpayers eventually will have to meet but diverts into useless channels important energies of which every ounce ought to be exerted on the enemy.

Scrupulous and continuous care to see that every dollar spent pulls its weight in arming and in battle may be worth several divisions of men and it will make every billion of appropriations do a bigger job until fewer billions are needed.

Getting in the Scrap

The salvage campaign in the United States is bringing in some curious examples of things Americans can do without.

For example, the war committee of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York is scouring the offices of lawyers to collect thousands of old and unused corporation seals, each containing about two pounds of steel, lead, and brass alloys. These, of course, belong to corporations that have long since become defunct, but one cannot help wondering whether there is any actual reason why an existent corporation should have to embellish its papers with an embossed medallion to make them legal.

A man in Los Angeles contributed a rubber check to the salvage drive, and this was no joke, either. The check had been printed on a thin sheet of red rubber and used to pay a newspaper subscription. Lest anyone infer that other kinds of "rubber" checks can be used, it may be said that the paper salvage campaign already has overshot its goal and that dealers and boxboard makers from New York to Kalamazoo, if not farther, are all but buried under baled newspapers.

It remained for the Massachusetts Salvage Committee to ask the most deep-seated sacrifice when it appealed to office executives and workers to turn in their chair cushions or pads so that the sponge rubber might be reclaimed. In the last war they probably would have tried to collect the spurs which were reputed to be used for keeping some officer's feet on their desks. But if the rubber collection campaign can be made to turn out as well as has the one involving waste paper, everybody will be happy.

Why Coddle the Racetracks?

The appeal of Joseph B. Eastman, Defense Transportation Director, for a cessation of conventions, public gatherings, fairs, and meetings not related to the war effort, comes at a time when the racing season in metropolitan centers is at its height. Since race meetings are mainly licensed gambling centers, serving no vital purpose, they might with equal or greater reason be asked to close their gates. Mr. Eastman says:

> Farmers should not be encouraged to use, for nonessential purposes such as these (State and county fairs), the tires which are so necessary to their livelihood and so necessary to provide a continuing food supply.

The underlying purpose of State and county fairs to stimulate better production of food is far from being nonessential, but during the present emergency they can readily be omitted. However, if agricultural fairs come under this category, how can racetrack meetings escape it?

The sight of thousands of automobiles in racetrack parking spaces, which carry crowds to afternoons of gambling, is hardly a spectacle to encourage others who devote their waking hours to furthering the war effort, either in uniforms or overalls. Bus service to tracks has been abolished by the Office of Defense Transportation. Railroads have discontinued special train service. The eastern racetrack interests could prove their patriotism by closing their plants voluntarily for the duration. On the Pacific Coast they have been closed for military reasons.

Torpedoing Neutrality

U-boat sinking of another Argentine ship and the Argentine Government's energetic protest to Berlin have offset in some degrees the disappointment in United Nations over resignation of President Ortiz.

Even in a two-year retirement enforced by physical disability, Dr. Ortiz exerted powerful influence on the democratic side. The hope of his return to office encouraged a people and Chamber of Deputies overwhelmingly for the United Nations. He stiffened resistance to a temporary Executive intent on maintaining cordial relations with the Nazi-Fascist-Japanese Axis.

Acting President Castillo, who now enters into full exercise of the Presidency, has been forced by Nazi aggression at sea to modify his diplomacy of "prudence" toward the Axis.

So Argentina, like its maritime neighbor, Chile, is learning that those who send ships down to the sea cannot remain neutral toward a Nazi Reich bent on world conquest.

The newly proclaimed zone of U-boat operation along the Atlantic coast of the United States brings Argentina and Chile to the point of major decisions. Argentina already has indicated that its ships in future will be kept out of the danger zone as much as possible. Buenos Aires decided against asking for special treatment of its vessels by Germany, on the ground that such an attitude would be unfair to other American countries.

Since trade with the United States is the only major outlet left, ships must come north. Outside the German zone is New Orleans, but heavy sinkings in the Caribbean and Gulf of Mexico hold potential trouble for Argentina and Chile on the way even to that port.

Chile, a Pacific Power, is moving rapidly away from the attempted maintenance of cautious neutrality. Influential branches of the powerful Radical Party have urged a break of diplomatic relations with the Axis. President Rios is a member of that party. The Chilean Confederation of Workers at a mass meeting of 20,000 petitioned the Government to break relations. Foreign Minister Ernesto Barros Jarpa has warned Germany that further attacks on Chilean ships "will constitute hostile acts the seriousness of which we would be unable to overlook."

The seas wash all shores. They know no neutrality. They can be made safe highways for peaceful commerce only when they have been cleared of outlaws by an aroused world community.

Reports trickle back to the United States that Johnny Doughboy is teaching some of his hosts in Ireland how to make a good old-fashioned Irish stew. And the chances are some of his pals before very long will be able to teach the Chinese the secrets of chop suey.

Is the fellow who rarely fails to hear the whistle blow at quitting time equally good at catching the faintest blackout siren?

Hatching Takes Patience

The Bookshelf

The Horrors of War—with Hatred

Perhaps an object lesson on the tragic results of stirring up hatred under wartime strains and pressures may be helpful just at this time.

Heretofore Claude Bowers and George Fort Milton have opened certain sealed pages of American history for millions who had no true conception of the part played by an unscrupulous group of hate-filled gangster politicians in crucifying Abraham Lincoln and crushing millions of their fellow-Americans under the heels of a military dictatorship. Now T. Harry Williams has added corroborative evidence from much hitherto untouched source material and in LINCOLN AND THE RADICALS (Madison, Wis.: The University of Wisconsin Press. $3) has written a political panorama of the Civil War which is a thoroughly satisfying contribution to the true history of that momentous period.

It may come as a surprise to the average reader to learn that men of high reputation, from pulpit, rostrum, and editor's tripod, castigated Lincoln—called him an incompetent, a "simple Susan," "poor white trash," an appeaser, obstinate, stupid, a vacillator, "the father of every military blunder of the war." Expressions of personal disrespect shocked such observers in Washington as Richard Henry Dana. Lincoln's vilifiers were the abolitionists and those who profited by fanning the abolitionist flames. Chief among them were "Bluff Ben" Wade of Ohio and Zachariah Chandler, the Republican boss of Michigan, who headed the radicals, whom John Hay dubbed the "Jacobins," after their prototypes of the French Revolution.

* * *

Lincoln and his friends were reasoning, capable men, Professor Williams says, who detested slavery, but advocated its gradual extinction, compensated emancipation, colonization of the blacks in another land, and a policy of peace and preservation of the Union. The Jacobins, as the author calls them throughout, were "aggressive, vindictive, and narrowly sectional." They hated the polished cavaliers who had dominated Congress in the 50's. They actually sabotaged a peace conference which might have averted secession, and they welcomed war. "Without a little blood-letting," wrote the singularly short-sighted Chandler, "this Union will not be worth a rush!"

Representing the ruling middle class of the North, they felt they must strike down the political power of the slavocracy in order to complete economic control of the Nation for their principals. These grim roundheads demanded immediate emancipation but "loved the Negro less for himself than as an instrument with which they might fasten Republican political and economic control upon the South." On the other hand, preservation of the Union and the crushing of secession were prime considerations with Lincoln, who sought to establish a coalition "popular front" party, end the war quickly, and re-establish the Nation.

How the Jacobins sneered at this! Thaddeus Stevens, the Caliban of the piece, insisted that the South "be laid waste and made a desert." They wanted the war to be prolonged until they could force the radical program on the Administration. "There must be more delay and more suffering," intoned the Olympian Charles Sumner. They feared a quick Union victory would not wipe out slavery and ruin the South. So—they conspired to bring defeat to Union arms!

* * *

This is a side of the sordid story of political interference with the conduct of the war that has been brought out only in recent years by writers engaged in research. Here was where the arch marplot, Stanton, Lincoln's Secretary of War, played a leading role. Having used McClellan to gain his post in the Cabinet, Stanton immediately joined the radicals in hatching schemes to destroy the commander of the Army of the Potomac. While the agonized Lincoln walked the floor at night and pleaded and prayed for a Union victory, the Committee on the Conduct of the War—brain-child of the Jacobins and Wade's instrument for mischief—together with Stanton conceived a plan "to cripple McClellan's army so badly that it could not succeed."

It was this Committee which launched a propaganda of lies, such as atrocity stories that the Confederates inflicted tortures on the wounded and desecrated the Union dead. Horace Greeley was not guiltless, joining the campaign to whip up Northern hatred by calling the Southerners "a people to whose natural ugliness of disposition is added the ferocity of wild beasts."

How well the Jacobins succeeded is history. They were halted only momentarily by the rout at Manassas and threats against Washington. The campaign of hate and misrepresentation finally succeeded. They defeated the gentle Lincoln's generous reconstruction plan, and imposed their own. Lincoln pleaded for "no bloody revenge." Wade demanded hanging a baker's dozen of the leading rebels. Then came the assassination—and the savage Jacobins rejoiced!

Had it not been for the radicals, the Civil War might never have been fought, or at least might have been over in less than half the time; the terrible curse of Reconstruction would never have been visited on the South, and the United States might not have its vexing Negro problem today. Such are the conclusions developed step by step in this enlightening book.

M. W. B.

Our Readers Say—

"I Will Save Thy Children"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial on the necessity of prayer for prisoners of war is a merciful life-line to those unfortunates. Is not the efficacy of such prayer already shown in the almost countless and seemingly miraculous escapes from concentration camps and prisons in occupied countries? Surely the words of the Prophet (Isa. 49:25) are being proved: "But thus saith the Lord, Even the captives of the mighty shall be taken away, and the prey of the terrible shall be delivered: for I will contend with him that contendeth with thee, and I will save thy children."

New York — ESTHER B. MCLAUGHLIN

No Slackers on Railroads

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am a member of Local 856, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. I believe that transcontinental railroads are war industries. No member of this chapter who is able to work or who is not in the armed forces is now working less than 48 hours per week. All the sub-station power operators are working 56 hours and up, depending on the necessities of the service. They have been doing this for many months.

The signalmen in addition to working 48 hours per week, stand by for calls on Sundays and holidays and do not draw pay if released. These men are subject to call, day or night, regardless of the number of hours they have worked.

Two Dot, Mont. — L. E. GRAHAM

Pooling Transportation

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your publicity on unnecessary motor travel should be continued. It is evident that many people are not trying to reduce automobile transportation as they indicated when obtaining gasoline ration cards. I checked the cars on the Arborway in Jamaica Plain last Friday shortly after 8 a. m. Of the 436 cars which passed 281 or 64 per cent contained only the driver and less than 4 per cent carried four or more passengers. It is evident that much more effort should be made to pool transportation.

G. O.

Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Bombs Over Germany

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Germans have lately discovered that the laws of gravitation have the same effect upon bombs dropped over Germany as those dropped upon other countries.

Concurrently with this discovery the Germans are learning, to their increasing sorrow, that "people who live in glass houses" shouldn't drop bombs.

DAVID B. GADLOW

San Francisco

Texarkana and the War

THE PEOPLE TAKE UP THE FIGHT FOR A FREE WORLD

By R. H. Markham

Every bomb made in Texarkana ought to strike with triple force, because there are three States behind it: Tex(as), Ark(ansas) and (Louisi)ana. It is in the midst of an extremely busy war area. From it has arisen a proverb, circulating in the Southwest, "As crowded as Texarkana."

It really oughtn't to be crowded, because it lies in two States, Texas and Arkansas. You'd certainly think that would give it room for expansion. It has the room, all right, but it hasn't had enough time. However, the flood of workers has now ebbed a little. The city is in the period between the peak of construction workers, which has passed, and the crest of production workers, which is fast approaching. You can get a breakfast now without standing in line.

When you arrive in Texarkana at the fine, new Union Station (it cost a million dollars) you get off the train in Texas, if you are affluent enough or enough of a priority to ride in a sleeper; otherwise you get off in Arkansas. The State line runs through the middle of the station.

That ought to make waiting for delayed trains easier. If you should get tired of sitting around in Arkansas, you may change over onto the opposite bench deep in the heart of Texas, and reflect on Alamo, longhorn cattle, and the Dies Committee. If you should eventually get bored by that, you could slip over onto an Arkansas bench and entertain yourself by recalling "hillbillies," strawberries, bauxite, General MacArthur.

By that time the train will surely have come. If not, you may go into town a couple of blocks and send postcards to your friends. You'll find a very imposing new Post Office-Court House (also cost a million dollars) and you'll note that the State line runs right through the middle of it, too. Writing from one side of a table, you'd put on your card, "Warm greetings from Arkansas"; writing from the other side you'd say, "Hot greetings from Texas."

* * *

If you still had time to wander around, you'd be surprised to see the automobiles parked only on one side of the main street. That's because there are parking meters in one State but not in the other. Also, one side of the street is dry and the other wet. You see a whole line of "Texas Liquor Stores" in one place, but they're all in Arkansas. You can't buy liquor on the Texas side. It is said that a taxi driver who, for a customer, took a few bottles of whisky across the street from Arkansas to Texas was fined more than a hundred dollars.

Unfortunately, that rather restricted attempt at restrictions doesn't prevent a deplorable amount of drinking. Texarkana, like many new American boom towns, has resembled a mining camp that had struck pay dirt. It was filled with rather lonely men, many of whom were far from home and crowded into drab surroundings; so it was easy for them to succumb to the temptation of drink. Years of conspicuous and demonstrative self-indulgence have led many irresponsible Americans to identify freedom with slavery to liquor. It is an astonishing fact, also, that many self-styled "liberals" who vociferously command us to sacrifice for freedom, simply rage against those who presume to suggest that one of the most appropriate "sacrifices" would be abstinence from inebriation and refraining from soaking sorely-tempted soldiers, sailors and war workers with whisky.

In Texarkana I was rather surprised to see that one of the most attractive restaurants was named Mayflower. Also, some of the principal Ordnance Works are not far from New Boston. Yankee names have become a part of Dixie, also.

The restaurant in which I dined late, one evening, was not overcrowded and I told the waitress I was surprised to find so much room and to be served so quickly.

"It's a pleasant change for us, too," she said. "Week in and week out, all the places in town were full all the time," she continued. "Why, we could hardly move around."

"How are prices?" I asked.

"Well, you see for yourself. You're getting a good dinner for 60 cents, aren't you? That's not bad, is it?"

"How about rooms?"

"Oh, they're terrible!" the waitress exclaimed, with a feeling of resentment. "I thought that Leon Henderson was going to put on ceilings. There's no ceiling or roof either on my room. The Ordnance Plant blew 'em off, and my rent's gone sky high."

"How much does an apartment cost?"

"Oh, a couple can get a room, kitchen and bath, all furnished, for $50 a month."

"Well! That's not so bad, if you're making $100 a week."

"But who is?" she protested. "That's just a few cases. Most of us aren't making any hundred, nor fifty, either. Still I'm not squawking. The boys tip good. They're here today and gone tomorrow. So's their money."

She was quite happy. Not merely because she was a Texan, but also because she had survived Texarkana's first war rush very well, as had most of her fellow-citizens. A majority had made money, but, with the exception of rents, they had kept prices down. The general cost of living has increased only 16 per cent.

* * *

The city's problems, however, have barely begun. There were twenty-two "trailer towns" in the vicinity, inhabited by special construction workers who flowed in and out as jobs required. Most of those men were

young; not a few were married and had little children. They all endured severe hardships in the dust and mud, in the never-ceasing movement and congestion. They underwent a kind of exile, in order to help restore the world's exiles to homes again. The very elemental problems of buying groceries, getting water, taking a bath, putting baby to sleep, keeping foul smells from the camps were often acute. That meant a hard soldier's life for many thousands of people. Indeed, the people in many war workers' camps have far fewer conveniences than are found in most soldier camps.

But all that didn't permanently affect the Texarkanans. Their real trials are beginning now. Production workers are flocking in. The plants will be working three shifts a day. These families behind the men behind the guns will require more permanent quarters, school facilities, a suitable place in the community, decent recreation. To neglect the Americans achieving victory for Americans would be preposterous.

This new, dynamic element, conscious of its productive power, will have to establish harmonious relations with the settled, somewhat sedentary element used to leisure, patriarchal ways and local authority. And that adjustment will have to be made under unfavorable conditions.

Texarkana is at a vortex of war activity. Its Texas, alone, has nearly two billion dollars' worth of war contracts, its Louisiana not far from two-thirds of a billion dollars' worth; Oklahoma, just across the horizon, is filling orders for almost half a billion dollars, Kansas for three times as much. Also, there are huge army cantonments, air fields and training grounds in that part of the country.

As I traveled south toward Baton Rouge, I passed a munition plant, of giant dimensions, that was entirely new from the ground up; then I rode within sight of a vital air base, after which I came to a city that is so submerged by military men that at certain times of day civilians seem to be in a minority. On reaching Louisiana's capital, I felt as though I had entered a war dynamo. The whole vicinity throbs with activity. Dense lines of workers at shift times fill the roads for mile after mile. Light as of the sun is continued through the night. And adding to this ceaseless movement are soldiers from camps surging through the streets.

An hour's journey south of that is the war zone of the coast, west is the war caldron of Texas, eastward one can fairly hear the echoes of hammers working on Mississippi's newest army camp.

I went to visit the little city of Texarkana, the noted "war focus of three States" and I can't get out of it. I travel and travel, but almost every place I reach is still a war focus.

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